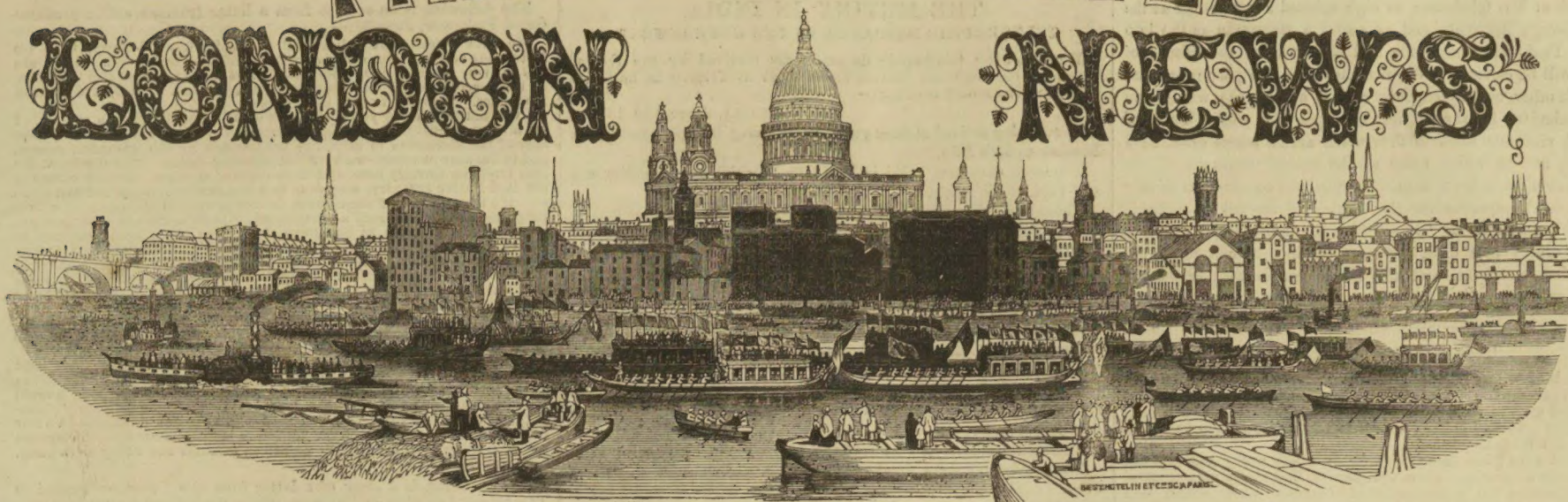


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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE close of the Session naturally suggests a recapitulation of the labours performed by the new Parliament, and an inquiry into the character which it has made for itself, either by its industry, its eloquence, or its devotion to the national interest, or by its want of these qualities.

As regards work done, it must be admitted that the records of 1857 show but a shabby amount of public benefit due either to the Lords or the Commons. The Divorce Bill—an unquestionable emendation of our British jurisprudence, on a subject of the highest social importance—is a boon which the country owes to the collective wisdom of the Commons, and more particularly to the strong will of the Prime Minister, and to the forensic skill and tact, no less than to the unflinching courage, of the Attorney-General. The other measure of the Session—the bill for the prevention of the sale of obscene publications, and the punishment of the traders who carry on the vile traffic—is mainly due to Lord Campbell and the House of Lords. Beyond these two measures we seek in vain to discover what measures of utility the Session has produced. The Commons have resolved to modify their form of oath so as to admit Jews to sit and vote among them, and the Lords have refused their consent to the change. The Commons have voted the necessary supplies, and performed all the routine duties that sessionally devolve upon them, and that is all. These matters complete the record. Everything else is resolvable into talk, often factious, still oftener irrelevant, sometimes silly, and for the most part needless.

Yet we must not forget in the summary of its doings that on the one great question which called it into existence—the maintenance of the national honour—the House of Commons has not proved itself deficient. The last Parliament was summarily dismissed because it gave a factious and mischievous vote on the proceedings of Sir John Bowring at Canton, and strove to inaugurate a policy which, if carried out as begun, would have stultified us in

the eyes of all Asia, and damaged our reputation in every part of the world. The new Parliament was mainly elected on that issue. The men who had rendered themselves most conspicuous by their advocacy of a policy which would have condemned Great Britain to the isolation and the littleness in European councils of States like Portugal or Holland were rejected by the constituencies, and their places were filled by others more impressed with the duties and responsibilities—often unpleasant and painful—which devolve upon us as one of the greatest Powers in the world, having neighbours in every hemisphere, and ruling over countless millions of men, of all colours and races, and of every possible diversity of thought, habits, manners, and modes of faith. The new Parliament has been true to the idea which gave it birth. Hardly had it come into existence, when the Chinese war, or dispute, whichever it may be most correctly termed, faded into insignificance; and the Great Indian Mutiny grew into the proportions of a Rebellion which will task all the might of England to subdue. On this momentous subject, with here and there an exception, to be expected in an assembly so numerous, and on which it might appear ungracious to dwell, the House of Commons has manifested the best possible spirit, and proved, in conjunction with the House of Lords, that the British Parliament truly represents the energetic patriotism of the British people, and that it will spare no sacrifice to retain its Indian empire, nor be deterred by any considerations, however potent, either from punishing rebellion, or from so reconstituting its Empire on the basis of justice as to render future rebellion improbable or impossible.

As yet the great defect in the present House of Commons is its want of eminent talent, and even of the germs of talent, in the men of the new generation who have got seats in it. The men of middle age, and the young men who in such unusual numbers were honoured by the choice of the constituencies in March last, have not, as a body, shown any aptitude for public affairs, any eloquence, any genius, or even any talent. All the great athletes of the House,

all those whose words or actions become historical, are old or elderly men; men like Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Sir James Graham, who were born in the last century, and were trained combatants in the Parliamentary struggle when half of the legislators whom they see around them were in their cradles or at school. There have been some remarkable exceptions, in the persons of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright; but, unfortunately, these eminent men—young in comparison with the great statesmen of the House, but old in comparison with one third or one half of the members—have not understood either the failings or the virtues of their countrymen. They have not shared the popular instinct, the popular spirit, or the popular common sense, and have gone hopelessly wrong on all the most urgent questions of our time. They understood social economics, but nothing else; and on all matters relative to our intercourse with foreign nations have shown themselves to be mere doctrinaires and philosophers when it was necessary, if they would be of any use, that they should prove themselves to be statesmen. But no others of their age, standing, and abilities have as yet arisen to vindicate the statemanship of the new generation. The old men are the intellectual chiefs and masters of Parliament, and the country looks in vain for the young men who are to supply the places which in the course of nature must soon become vacant.

Another defect in the new Parliament—a defect which it shares with the Parliament which it superseded—is the want of a respectable Opposition. We have the Pitt; but where is the Fox to be his rival? We have the Napoleon, but not the Wellington to measure swords with him. Lord Palmerston is a real and undoubted chief and leader; but the party, or fragments of parties, which oppose him have no general in whom they can confide. The Conservatives have no acknowledged head in the House of Commons, for the clever person who is tolerated rather than accepted in that capacity has few qualities but those of oratory to fit him for the position. When the Conservatives shall produce from their own ranks a man to lead them who shall be as good a speaker as



THE CITY OF DELHI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

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Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, as high-spirited a gentleman as the late Lord George Bentinck, and as sound a statesman as the late Sir Robert Peel, the whole tone and character of the House of Commons will be elevated. We shall have the two parties arrayed against each other, under competent chiefs; and in the wholesome struggle, animated by the highest example, the young blood of Britain will vindicate itself in that noble arena, where great men are wanted, and in which some of the noblest triumphs of the British intellect have been won. Perhaps the country has of late years been too prosperous for the display of the higher order of statesmanship amongst us. If so, there is, unfortunately, but too great a probability that dark days are coming, to call forth the manhood that slumbers, and the latent genius that needs the pressure of calamity to bring it to maturity.

THE CITY OF DELHI.

WE are indebted to the Sketch-book of an obliging Correspondent for the view engraved upon the preceding page. It presents a portion of the celebrated city, in which its palace and principal mosque are prominent objects. It may here be interesting to glance at the past and present condition of the city.

From Delhi went forth those *Sunnuds* to which every native State yielded prompt obedience. From the gates of Delhi year by year proceeded great armies, led by accomplished Generals, whose object was the subjugation of the Hindoo power yet held by the brave Mah-ratta Princes; and heavy sieges were so laid to the strongest forts of the hill countries of Western India. Treachery and famine, as in the cases of Dowlatabad and Ahmednuggur, brought the success that was often long denied to mere force of arms; but so it was, and, while great armies went forth year by year, as the cold season began, the Mogul Emperors ceased not, with all the prodigal luxury of Mohammedan taste, to beautify the noble city of Delhi. Whoever has seen Grand Cairo may gain some idea of Delhi if he will but add to the picture gardens full of shading trees, brilliant flowers, lovely fountains of white marble, which cast up their bright waters among shining palaces, "with sculptured mosques and minarets," like obelisks of pearl, shooting into a sky whose colour would shame the brightest turquoise that ever graced a Sultan's finger. Again, instead of camels, and horses, and mules, alone blocking up the narrow, shaded ways of the native city, as at El Misr, the reader must imagine strings of elephants, their large ears painted, their trunks decorated with gold rings, anklets of silver round their legs, and bearing large square curtained howdahs, in which recline possibly the favourites of the harem.

Luxury, even now, can go no further in the East than it is to be found at Delhi. Even now all the best dancing-women, the bird-tamers, the snake-charmers, the Persian musicians, the jugglers, congregate from every part, not only of India, but of Asia, at Delhi. Hundreds of romances might be written of the lives of men and women who, from this degraded class, became Court favourites, and by ready wit, personal beauty, and dark intrigue, ruled where they were wont to serve; and, even now, under absolute English rule, dissipation ever holds wildest revelry at Delhi. Young men, both in the civil and military services, were too soon influenced by the contagious and enervating influences of Delhi and its Oriental pleasures. Many a noble fortune, a fine intellect, and the material for high moral character, have yielded before the Circe-like temptations of this great Moslem capital; and the song and the dance have followed too quickly the decisions of Courts and the cries of those demanding justice at our hands.

The private bungalows, or European residences, at Delhi are many, very spacious and well arranged, with delicious gardens (for anything will grow at Delhi), and the "Qué hés," as the English on the Calcutta side are called, perfectly understand making themselves comfortable. This "Qué hé" simply means "who waits?" an inquiry used by the English when requiring attendance. The number of servants always standing in the verandahs of the rooms renders bells unnecessary; and, as the Bengalees are so luxurious that they will not stoop to raise a fallen handkerchief, the constant reiteration of this phrase has earned for them the well-known sobriquet.

Everything at Delhi seems on a grander scale of magnificence than elsewhere. The servants of a single European family seem legion. There are "bearers" to carry palankens and sweep rooms; hookahbards to arrange all the paraphernalia of smoking; khitmutgars or butlers, with water-carriers, washermen, camp-cleaners, sycos or grooms, messengers, gardeners, well-drawers *ad infinitum*. These people are all immensely important in their way at Delhi, though they receive less wages than on the other side of India, and do very much less work.

Picnics, too, are very fashionable at Delhi, in consequence of the magnificent tombs and gardens in its neighbourhood, which afford such welcome shelter from the sun. A Bengal tent is a wonderful affair, with its hanging lamps, glass windows, recesses for sofas, covered passages, and outer roofs, and these afford agreeable resorts in the evening, when the buildings retain too much heat. Of course, Delhi, as the city of the Mogul, swarms with religious devotees of every denomination, whether Hindoos or Mohammedans, Fakirs, Jogees, Goshna-sheens, vagabonds of every kind. The great Mohammedan Priest, however, or Grand Mullah, Mohammed Ishak, is a man of much scientific renown. This man had a long argument with the celebrated Dr. Wolf in presence of several thousands of Mohammedans, and afterwards wrote him a long letter detailing the grounds of his belief in the Koran.

The intolerant fanaticism of Delhi, as far as Mohammedans are concerned, exceeds that of any other part of India, and, therefore, the feeling which animated the mutinous soldiery is scarcely to be wondered at, as they doubtless were, by their synds and fanatical leaders.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITING FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.—On Monday morning upwards of 200 fine young men, who had enlisted for service in the regiments now operating against the mutineers in India, arrived at the head recruiting office, Delahay-street, Westminster, from different parts of the country. Each man, having been finally approved, received a bounty of £2; and they were forwarded to the depôts at Chatham.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.—Two Generals, nine Colonels, seven Majors, twenty-nine Captains, and thirty-nine Lieutenants proceeded by the overland route on the 4th inst. to India; and one General, eight Colonels, two Majors, thirty-one Captains, and nineteen Lieutenants left by the same route on the 20th inst.; making a total of 140 officers.

THE ROYAL NAVY.—An Admiralty order has been received by the authorities at Woolwich Dockyard directing an immediate return to be made as to the number and description of vessels now out of commission, and the time required from the present date to bring such vessels forward for service. A similar order has been forwarded to the whole of the Royal naval establishments in the kingdom.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth annual congress of this society was commenced at Norwich on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Earl of Albemarle, and was well attended. The President, in opening the proceedings, said that he only claimed to be an admirer of the science of archaeology, but he believed that the visit of such an important body as this association would lead to the dissemination of much information with regard to the antiquities of the city and county. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew then read the usual introductory sketch of the district visited by the association. Among other matters noticed in the paper were the dimensions of Norfolk, which was stated to be 210 miles in circumference, 66 miles long, and 40 broad. It was also stated that the county contains 33 hundreds, and 70 parishes. Among several papers promised are the following:—Mr. Pettigrew, on Norwich Churches; Kett's Rebellion in 1549; Mr. Planché, on the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk; Mr. D. Gurney, on Extracts from Documents belonging to the Corporation of King's Lynn, with reference to the imprisonment of Isabella at Castle Rising; Mr. Hudson Gurney, on the probability of Norwich having been the Venta Icenorum; the Rev. Beale Postle, on some representations of Minstrels in Early Painted Glass, formerly at St. James's Church, Norwich; Mr. C. E. Davis, on Ely Cathedral; the Rev. Dr. Husebeth, on Sacramental Fonts in Norfolk; Mr. W. H. Black, on the Archives of Norwich, King's Lynn, and Great Yarmouth; Mr. Goddard Johnson, on MSS. in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich; Mr. C. J. Palmer, on St. Nicholas' Church, Great Yarmouth; Mr. A. H. Swatman, on the Antiquities of King's Lynn and Castle Rising.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following telegraphic despatch was received by the Earl of Clarendon (through the British Vice-Consul at Trieste) at half-past seven on Wednesday evening:—

ALEXANDRIA, August 20, 1857.

The *Bombay* arrived at Suez yesterday morning, bringing dates from Bombay to 30th July.

The latest date from Delhi is July 14th, at which time that city was still held by the rebels.

Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi, only 2000 Europeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th of July, and was succeeded by General Reid.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal.

General Sir H. Lawrence died on the 4th of July.

The garrison of Lucknow is holding out.

General Havelock, at the head of 2000 Europeans, has defeated the rebels in three engagements, reoccupying Cawnpore and capturing twenty-six guns.

These actions were very brilliant and with very little loss on our side.

The garrison of Agra fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th of July.

Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of a total force of 500.

Several massacres have taken place in the north-west provinces.

The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson, and were driven back with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our hands.

Our loss was 6 killed and 25 wounded.

A rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was quickly suppressed.

The following despatch by Submarine and British Telegraph has been forwarded to the *Times* from its correspondent at Trieste:—

TRIESTE, Aug. 26.

The steamer *America* arrived here this day, at 2.30 p.m. She left Alexandria on the 21st of August. The Indian and Australian mails left Alexandria on that day, with dates from Calcutta to the 28th of July; Bombay, 30th of July; and Hong-Kong, 10th of July.

On the 14th Delhi still held out. The enemy had made three sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated, and suffered heavy loss.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th of July.

Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nena Sahib, by whom, in violation of his solemn promises, all were massacred.

Nena Sahib was subsequently twice attacked and utterly defeated with great loss by General Havelock, who has reoccupied Cawnpore.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of a wound on the 4th of July.

Lucknow is confidently expected to hold out until relieved by General Havelock.

The remaining regiments in the Punjab have been disarmed.

At Sealkote the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry mutinied, but were subsequently attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, and utterly routed.

At Saugor the 31st Regiment, under its native officers alone, drove the revolted 42nd out of the station.

Holkar remains stanch. There have been some disturbances at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, but they have been suppressed.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies continue tranquil.

Private letters received from the disaffected districts, while disclosing a state of things most painful to contemplate, as regards the wholesale butcheries of Englishmen and women, and the foul indignities previously perpetrated upon the latter, and as respects also the unhappy condition of those who survive, afford at the same time gratifying proofs of indomitable spirit on the part of our countrymen, and not unfrequently on the part of our fair countrywomen also. These letters contribute in some degree to the general knowledge of affairs and progress of the mutiny; but they are interesting chiefly for the incidents they relate—many startling, most sad, and not a few heroic.

The following is from an officer in the besieging force before Delhi, dated June 24:—

Still before the walls of this horrible city. The weather is fearfully hot—though I think much cooler than it generally is at this time of the year. The heat is not so uncomfortable, though, as the dust which comes flying through the gateway, and is enough to choke one. In addition to this we have the horrors of an hospital in a part of the house, and every hour of the day poor fellows are brought in with shattered arms and legs, and the most frightful-looking wounds, inflicted with round-shot and shell; and, what with the screams of the poor unfortunates, the dust, flies, smells of rum, smoke, and a thousand *et ceteras* too numerous to mention, with the banging of the shot, shell, &c., it is hardly possible to do anything. With all this it is a great satisfaction certainly to be here to pay these scoundrels back a part of what they have done to us.

Since the 26th, beyond a few skirmishes, nothing has been attempted on either side, except our blowing up two bridges, which prevented the enemy's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right; but yesterday, the 23rd, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise yesterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether fifteen hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about one o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at one o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back or more ammunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round-shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for; when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition; so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city; after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little coaxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man named Shebbear, who is doing the second in command's work in poor Batye's place, a great, big, and very powerfully-built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion. Luckily, on arrival at picket we found something to eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night; for I feel perfectly certain that, had my commission depended on it, I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutineers have been quiet to-day also; they lost fearfully yesterday.

Another officer writes from before Delhi as follows:—

We have a large force at Delhi, and the Delhi people are dispirited at finding that, though they attack us by sorties day and night, still on every occasion it only decreases their numbers by hundreds. Our troops are as jolly as possible, and each man is mad to have his thrust at these devils—and such thrusts! One man, the other day, bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a corkscrew. The bayonet is here. Various have been the feats of strength and bravery. One man shot four men out of the five who were coming to attack him, and who loaded and fired at him as they advanced; but he was a rifleman, and had his minié. The natives cannot understand how their men drop at such an immense distance. They are very fine fellows, the 60th, as indeed are all the English soldiers. Ten of our English cavalry dispersed 5000 of the villagers.

The following is an extract from a letter from an artillery officer, dated Peshawur, June 26:—

We have formed here a beautiful 6-pounder horse battery, with 160 Europeans attached, the only battery in India in which the drivers are not natives. Seventy-four ride, and the rest sit on the guns and waggons. In three weeks we procured volunteers, taught them to ride, and trained 130 horses. We want twenty more horses.

I will not now weary you with more details, but change the subject. I am always picturing to myself the horror of people at home when they hear of the succession of atrocities perpetrated by the scoundrel sepoys, and of the narrow escape we have had of losing India. We disarmed the 10th Irregular Cavalry here, and then disbanded them, for not charging the 55th Native Infantry, who were in open mutiny, when ordered to do so. We managed to get these doves, as they are called, dismounted within 100 yards of the guns, sent a party to seize their horses at their pickets, then commanded them to lay down their arms; then sent searchers to relieve them of their paraphernalia; made them take off their coats; then ordered them to take off their boots. Fancy a cavalry regiment hard at work taking off each other's boots, under the influence of artillery! Each man was then given eight annas (12d.); the whole secured, marched off to the river side, where they are to be embarked in boats, and sent down the Indus, where I expect every mother's son will have a chance of being drowned in the rapids. To-night we pick out horses to complete the battery from the disbanded cavalry.

What a wonderful mercy the telegraph communication has been kept up in the Punjab! Here is a use it was put to:—A letter was intercepted at Pindee, which said, "Three natives of high rank (giving names) sit in council to-morrow to decide what to do against the English." Telegraph said, "Let a spy attend and report." This was done, and in a few minutes after the outlines of the plot were before Lawrence. Telegraph again, "Hang them all three." In fifteen minutes more they were hung. Short work!

The following is a copy of a letter from the Governor-General to Lieutenant Adolphus de Kantzow, of the 9th Bengal Native Infantry, who so distinguished himself at Meerut:—

Government-house, Calcutta, June 7, 1857.

My dear Sir,—I have just read, in a report from the magistrate of Mynpoore, the account of your conduct upon the occasion of the mutiny of a portion of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry at that station on the 22nd ult. I have read it with an admiration and respect I cannot adequately describe.

Young in years, and at the outset of your career, you have given to your brother soldiers a noble example of courage, patience, good judgment, and temper from which many may profit.

I beg you to believe that it will never be forgotten by me.

I write this at once, that there may be no delay in making known to you that your conduct has not been overlooked. You will, of course, receive a more formal acknowledgment through the military department of the Government of your admirable service.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully, CANNING.

The following is the Lieutenant's own account of his exploit:—

I was returning from reconnoitring when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th Light Cavalry were coming along the road. An immediate pursuit was, of course, ordered by me, and my thirty-nine troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villains, when lo! I came upon 200 of their comrades, all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than twenty-five yards. What could thirty-nine do against 200 regular troopers, well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of 100 of the infantry? I ordered a retreat; but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good stud-bred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest. Twelve troopers surrounded me: the first, a Mahometan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down. This was my only pistol; so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword. This guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3; but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the head that blinded me; another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side; but also glanced, and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as twelve against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however, I did; and, after many warm escapes too numerous to mention, I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing: total, twenty-four out of thirty-nine. Good odds, was it not?

The following account of the state of Roorkee is from a Correspondent:—"By a letter dated 16th June, and about three weeks since, the Europeans had gathered from some distance round into Roorkee, where they were organising themselves as soldiers. The writer belongs to a party of Mounted Patrol, whose duty is long and arduous—eight or nine hours in the saddle, day and night, patrolling the roads to guard against surprise. The night before they had paid a visit to a village eight miles distant, where dead bodies were lying in all directions, horribly mutilated. An attack upon Roorkee was then expected, but by the latest communication none had occurred; on the contrary, things far about twenty miles round had remained remarkably quiet. On the 13th 300 Sappers and Miners left Roorkee for Meerut, where they mutinied and murdered their officers. Had they mutinied before they left Roorkee they would probably have murdered the other Europeans."

The following letter is from a clergyman:—

BANGALORE, July 4.

I began writing you an account by the last mail of this terrible outbreak in the Bengal Presidency, and I have determined to give you a brief outline of what further has been perpetrated, as Englishmen ought to be in possession of facts, lest there should be any squeamishness about the punishment in store for the brutal and diabolical mutineers.

We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat.

No European man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more heinous torments than have been inflicted on our poor fellow-countrymen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

THE STRENGTH OF DELHI.—The *Pays* gives the following account of the strength of Delhi, as coming from a certain source:—Delhi, at the moment of the breaking out of the insurrection, contained in dépôt the products of the cannon-foundries of Kassifoure, and the gun-carriages and artillery materiel manufactured at Fattiehgar, and those of the celebrated powder-mills at Leh-pouree. Independent of the heavy ordnance on the ramparts, it had in store 640 heavy guns, of the calibre of from 18 to 24, intended to supply the different forts of the north-east provinces of the Calcutta presidency, besides 480 pieces of field-artillery, of the calibre of from 7 to 9, and 95 obuses and 70 mortars. The store of projectiles and munitions was also very considerable. The Indian artillery has a well-merited reputation, and all these guns were in excellent condition. At the time of the insurrection there was not a single English regiment in Delhi. The native regiments of artillery and engineers did garrison duty; and this explains how it happens that the defence of the place is organised in such a regular manner. General Barnard wrote, a few days before his death:—"I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

CHINA.

By telegraphic despatch we learn that Lord Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong on the 2nd of July. His Lordship was to proceed northwards in the *Shannon*, accompanied by six gun-boats.

The mails from England arrived on the 8th.

At Foochow confirmatory reports had been received respecting the injury sustained by the tea-plant from not being thoroughly picked. The decrease in shipments of tea from China to the 30th of June was 27,550,000 lb.

AUSTRALIA.

The principal topic of political interest and excitement at Victoria is the formation of the new Ministry, rendered necessary by the defeat of Mr. O'Shanassy's Administration. Mr. McCulloch had been intrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet, and the new Government consists of:—Mr. Haines, Premier; Mr. Elden, Treasurer; Mr. McCulloch, Trade and Customs; Mr. Moore, Land and Public Works; Mr. Michie, Attorney-General; Mr. Fellows, Solicitor-General; Mr. Mitchell, Postmaster-General.

In South Australia the first Parliament under the new Constitution Act was opened by the Governor on the 23rd of April. In his opening speech his Excellency called attention to the highly satisfactory financial position of the province.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE met at Montreal on the 12th inst. Amongst those in attendance were his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada, ex-President Fillmore, and a large number of savans from both sides of the Atlantic.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris from Biarritz on Monday morning. A council of Ministers assembled at one o'clock, but the subjects there discussed have not as yet transpired. It has been conjectured, among other suppositions, that the Emperor is getting impatient at the delay which the settlement of the Moldavian election question experiences at Constantinople.

The Emperor set out on Tuesday morning from the Tuileries, in an open calèche, for a day's shooting at St. Germain.

The Emperor is expected to leave Paris at the end of this week for the camp at Chalons, where his Majesty intends to remain during the whole of September, in order to direct the grand manoeuvres in which the infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guard are to take part.

A map of the catacombs and quarries under Paris has been drawn up by the orders of the municipal authorities. These excavations, which pass under the principal streets in the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques, and St. Marcel, are three millions of metres square in extent, or about one-tenth of the total superficies of Paris.

THE POPE AT FLORENCE.

Pius IX. entered Florence on the evening of the 18th inst. His reception is stated by an eyewitness to have been respectful, but cold. The dense crowds looked on as he passed through them, in a calm—a melancholy silence. Had they been assisting at the funeral of the Pontiff, instead of at his entry, the silence could not have been more profound. Perhaps one man in twenty gravely and respectfully took off his hat. As to genuflection, that was out of the question. At the Cathedral, the Pope, the Grand Duke, Prince, and all the officers of the Court, stopped and assisted at the celebration of a "Te Deum," and then the procession recommenced. In the Piazza Sta. Trinita a knot of persons opposite the Café Doney raised a feeble cheer. On reaching the square of the Pitti Palace, another faint "Viva" was heard as the carriages drove up to the palace-gate. The Pope shortly afterwards appeared at the window, and imparted his blessing to the crowd. About two-thirds knelt; and then a general cheering from the windows and projecting terraces of the palace marked his disappearance. The face and figure of Pope Pius are as familiar to his contemporaries as are those of Wellington or Napoleon, and present, indeed, the ideal of a jolly old priest, as merry as a grig, and as plump as an ortolan. Eleven years of reforms and reaction—of flights and restoration—of Italian regenerations and Austrian concordats, have, however, silvered his hair and deepened his wrinkles.

UNITED STATES.

The Kansas Free-State elections took place on the 3rd instant, and showed an immense majority in favour of the so-called Topeka Constitution; but, being entirely informal, and technically illegal, they have not the same importance as those to come off in October. That month is appointed by the "bogus," or Pro-Slavery Legislature, for the voting time; and, should Governor Walker maintain his promises, the people of Kansas will then be allowed to decide on their own Constitution. In the meantime, however, a large body of troops has been concentrated in the territory.

On the 1st instant a case of Lynch law occurred at Leavenworth (Kansas), where, a murder having been perpetrated, and the guilty individuals discovered, two of them were instantly hanged by an excited mob, who could scarcely be prevented from inflicting the same summary punishment on two others of the gang. One of the murderers made a confession, with the halter round his neck, revealing an extensive system of robbery, murder, and counterfeiting, in which twenty or thirty well-known individuals were implicated. Two more of the gang have since been apprehended and executed.

The election of Major Rollins as Governor of the State of Missouri, by the large majority of 1500 votes, is announced as a great triumph on the part of the Abolitionists, being looked upon as a step towards its emancipation from slavery.

All the Atlantic cities are now swarming with ragged and starving heroes, or outthroats, the last survivors of Walker's Nicaraguan army. They are mostly native Americans, and in a state of extreme destitution.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.—The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte were extremely well received at Venice on the 16th inst. It attracted general notice that there were no military "hedges" formed from the landing-place to the Palace as is usual on such occasions. The fact is that the Governor-General of Lombardy is well liked, and would be extremely popular, if it were not generally known that he is one of the principal protectors of the Ultramontanists.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected, and reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 20	30.149	71.5	55.1	62.7	64.4	61.3	70.8	66.5	N.N.E. N.	4	0.000
" 21	30.149	70.0	54.8	61.6	62.8	58.4	69.9	62.7	N.	5	0.000
" 22	30.042	75.2	54.9	64.9	65.6	63.5	74.4	65.3	E.N.E.	0	0.000
" 23	29.860	82.8	57.4	73.3	77.8	69.3	82.4	70.8	E.S.E.	0	0.000
" 24	29.793	80.5	59.9	71.5	75.7	68.6	78.9	70.9	E.	2	0.000
" 25	29.983	79.8	61.1	71.5	75.8	68.9	78.6	70.4	S.W.	0	0.000
" 26	30.269	76.3	52.2	65.6	66.8	61.6	75.9	65.8	N.W.	0	0.000
Means	30.035	76.6	56.5	67.3	69.8	64.5	75.8	67.5			0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 30.6 degrees. The sky was very clear on the night of August 22, at midnight, and it has since continued so. Several meteors have been noticed, but not in such great numbers as during the August of last year, and none of extraordinary brilliancy have been observed. A little rain fell on the night of the 22nd, but was too small to be registered by the rain-gauge. The sky was much overcast on the days and nights of August 20 and 21.—J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Aug. 19	30.140	64.1	56.8	76	9	57.4	72.0	N.N.E. N.W.	177	.000
" 20	30.121	62.5	57.6	85	9	61.8	72.0	N.E.	316	.001
" 21	30.066	62.8	54.1	75	2	67.8	72.7	N.N.E. E.	347	.000
" 22	29.941	68.7	60.5	76	3	59.5	77.5	E.	334	.000
" 23	29.768	72.2	62.7	73	0	59.9	82.7	E.	370	.000
" 24	29.773	72.5	63.0	73	4	64.7	83.3	E. S.S.E.	269	.000
" 25	30.016	69.6	59.1	71	1	58.9	77.5	S.S.E. S.W.	183	.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. A.M., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. P.M. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

A VERY GREAT MAN.—The *West Tennessee Whig* has the following:—"Mr. Miles Darden, who died at his residence in Henderson county, was beyond all question the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches. His weight was a fraction over 1000 lb. It required seventeen men to put him into his coffin, and took over 100 feet of plank to make it. He measured around the waist six feet four inches."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.—The twenty-seventh annual congress of the British Association was opened at Dublin, on Wednesday, under circumstances of more than usual interest. The inaugural meeting was held in the evening, at the Rotundo, where a numerous and distinguished company was assembled, including his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the principal members of the Viceroyal Court.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS opens its third session on Monday next in the Austrian capital. Eighteen Governments have already promised to send representatives. The session will only last a week.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Session will be over before these lines are read, and the weary legislators may now open fire upon pleasanter enemies than objectionable clauses and complicated amendments. The resumé of work done since the 30th of April is not very formidable, but the Session that has removed one great blot from our system of law will always be memorable. Assuredly the claptrap, dear to the half-instructed, that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, false as it is in general application, had a justification in the case of conjugal misfortune. The wealthy man, injured by a wife, had but to let loose his attorney; and in due course an Act of Parliament sundered the tarnished chain. *La Reine le veut* were the few magic words which some fifteen hundred guineas or so could always purchase. But what was the poor man to do? Judge Maule's bitter irony when sentencing an unfortunate fellow whose wife had deserted him and her children, and who ventured to take to himself another wife, will live in most memories. "John Brown, you have committed bigamy. To plead the hardship of your case and the necessity of finding a mother for your little children is no excuse. You should have gone to the tribunals of your country, obtained the verdict of a jury, the sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court, and an Act of Parliament dissolving your marriage. As you have not chosen to do this, but have violated the laws of Heaven and of man, I sentence you to be imprisoned until the Court rises this afternoon, and may what has passed be a warning to you." Such an address will not be again delivered, thanks to the new Divorce Act, which, though by no means complete, in the first place establishes the right of all wronged persons to the relief in question; and, secondly, provides machinery which, honestly worked, will carry out the objects of the Legislature. It will behave those, however, who have th arrangement of schedules, of fees, and other details, to see that the ecclesiastical lawyers, whose "vested rights" have been interfered with, do not seek to indemnify themselves by harpyism.

It may be well, now that the Divorce Act is law, to state, in a very few lines, what are its principal provisions. It establishes a new court, to deal with all matrimonial causes, and this is called the Court of Marriage and Divorce. Its Judge is styled the Judge Ordinary. He receives £5000 a year. The Chancellor, Chief Justices, and Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Court of Probate, are associated with him, and a full court consists of not fewer than three in all. The Ordinary decides on separations, but a full court only can grant divorce. The application is by petition. The husband or wife may ask for separation for adultery, cruelty, or causeless desertion for two years, and a wife thus separated is regarded as a single woman in all questions of property. For the greater relief, divorce, the husband may ask where the wife has been unfaithful; but the wife may ask it only where the husband's crime has been of still deeper and disgusting character, where his character has been flagrant, or where he has deserted her (and committed sin) for two years. The action for criminal conversation is abolished, but a husband may claim damages. Contested facts may be tried by a jury. If a husband, having deserted his wife, interferes with her property, a police magistrate is to protect her. An appeal against divorce lies to the House of Lords. The seducer may be mulcted in all the costs of the suit. No clergyman is bound to marry the guilty divorced person; but any church is to be open for the purpose to a clergyman without scruple on the point. These are the chief points in the new Act.

An official despatch confirms the Indian news which was received at the end of last week. As the subject is discussed in another part of our columns it is not necessary to enter into it here. From private letters it would seem that the indignation of the officers and soldiers at the ferocity of the Orientals had become perfect fury; and the exultation of the Europeans at getting a chance of vengeance, or even in hearing of it inflicted by others, was fierce and fiery.

Among the crashes and swindles of an age singularly prolific in such things (for reasons which this journal has often endeavoured to set out), the latest exposure, that of the Surrey Gardens Company, has occasioned as much discussion as matters of far more importance. The failure of the gardens, after a splendid summer like that we have had, one which seemed expressly sent to ruin theatres and enrich out-door managers, astonished everybody, but the solution was found in "some singularly bad management." But the matter is suddenly carried before a court of law, and then we learn that fifteen months ago £32,000 of capital was subscribed, that all this has been lost, and an additional debt of £26,000 has been created. What has been done with the money? M. Jullien, the grand master of orchestras, alleges that he has been cheated and ruined, and therefore it is not to him and his musicians that the money has gone. Everybody remembers the Seacole festival, and its ten military bands, and Lord Rokeby kindly leading in the kind old woman who had contributed so much to the comfort of our Crimean soldiery. The public crowded, the affair was a triumph, and the poor old soul has never received a shilling. Until further explanations we refrain from naming individuals; but the case, as it stands at present, seems a capital one for trying the value of the Attorney-General's new Act affecting Fraudulent Trustees.

A seat for the county of Middlesex is again vacant, Lord Robert Grosvenor being about to be created a Peer. His Lordship is brother to the Marquis of Westminster, and is a very amiable and opulent man, and an excellent specimen of the sort of material whence the House of Lords should be recruited. Mr. George Byng offers himself to the electors.

The Irish officials have determined to make another attempt to convict Spollen, and have again arrested him, this time on a charge of robbing Mr. Little. They talk of having fresh evidence, but somehow one loses the habit of placing much reliance on the skill of Irish lawyers. Their volubility—eloquence, if you like—is unrivalled, and finer and more glowing imagery than they stick into their perorations cannot be conceived. There is not a Galway attorney whose orations would not please a jury of novel-reading ladies better than a speech of Thesiger or Bethell. But there is always a blunder somewhere in the prosaic part—somebody has "depended" on somebody to do something, and it has not been done, and the prisoner gets off, unless he happens to be innocent, when it is occasionally hard times for him. Spollen, however, is probably in evil case, because it is impossible that an Irish case should ever be presented to a jury twice in the same form, or that two juries should look at the same evidence in the same way. Therefore, we think the emigration Mr. Spollen desired is in store for him.

THE NEW ACT OF MARRIED WOMEN'S REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—On Wednesday the new Act to enable married women to dispose of their reversionary interests in personal estates, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday, was printed. After the 31st of December next married women may dispose of their reversionary interests in personal property, and release powers over such estates, and also their rights to a settlement out of such estates in possession. The husband must concur in the deed, and such deeds are to be acknowledged in the same manner as fines and recoveries are passed by married women. The Act, which is not applicable to Scotland, is not to enable married women to dispose of any interest in personal estates settled upon them or agreed to be settled on the occasion of their marriage.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE York Meeting, although it produced some remarkably close contests, was one of the dulllest on the whole that we have known there under the new régime; and this fact, added to the strong opposition of the nominators of horses, has, we believe, decided the committee to abandon their hasty and ill-considered decision to extend it to four days. The Rawcliffe stud will probably be sold in future on the morning of the Thursday, and when their young Newminsters come out, it is to be hoped that their fortunes will revive. They give far too heavy a rent for the Dutchman, and his stock are generally so small and slight, that, unless they run well and pay their way at two years old, they are of little value for any other purpose, as they have not the power requisite for hunters; in fact, when they are once condemned by the trainer they seldom fetch more than £20 at the hammer. Some of Sir Tatton Sykes's young Daniel O'Rourke realised capital prices, and they have all remarkable substance and very blood-like forehands, though, like their sire, they lack size.

An accident kept Perfection in her stable at York, but we had at last a taste of the renowned high qualities of Proud Preston Peg, who had won her trial at Middleham in great style. Amsterdam, one of the Rawcliffe paddock scions, is a very clever blood-like horse, though there is not very much of him; and Cock-a-doodle-doo has had his high pretensions completely set at rest. Princess Royal is a most promising Slane filly; and the brush between her and Sister to Ellington, who thus nearly scored three great races at the meeting, was so close that Nat did not feel at all sure that he had won. The handsome Lord of Lorn did not get the distance in the Gimcrack, but he and the winner will no doubt meet over the Champagne course next month. The Great Yorkshire Stakes completely disposed of Sydney's St. Leger pretensions, as he was beaten after he had run a mile, and did not even pass the post. Saunterer was also apparently very much out of form, and Vedette quite satisfied the stable and his jockey that he is some pounds better than Skirmisher. They feel so confident that Ignoramus, in his turn, is at least 5 lb. better than Vedette at the St. Leger distance (though Skirmisher can beat both over a cup course), that Blink Bonny's chance is anything but so rosy as it once appeared, though anything over 6 to 4 is snapped up about her. From all accounts the congress to see the two meet at Doncaster will be something enormous; and at present Adamas, Arsenal, Anton, Tournament, Strathnaver, Bashi Bazouk, Commotion, Drumour, and Zuyder Zee (who has given Underhand, it is said, 12 lb. at home), and Sir Colin, are the only starters talked of. John Osborne, we are told, rides Ignoramus.

The ensuing week has but few meetings, and includes Wilmslow, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Warwick, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Canterbury, on Friday and Saturday. Scotland also holds its Western Meeting in the middle of the week.

Partridge-shooting was never more promising, and the coverts are unusually large and well grown; but grouse-shooters report that the grouse-bags are very little heavier than they were last year. Cub-hunting has commenced in a few hunts, and the first cub of the season was pulled down by Lord Southampton's hounds last week.

The Birmingham Regatta is fixed for Monday; the Goole for Monday and Tuesday; Weymouth Royal for Wednesday and Thursday; and on Friday Hale's crew row May's from Putney to Mortlake.

Bradford will be the venue, on Monday, of the A. E. E. v. Twenty of the town and neighbourhood; and on the same day the U. A. E. E. play Twenty-two at Cardiff. The residence of Mr. G. Cook (owner of the celebrated Waterloo Cup winner, Cerito) will be the scene, on Thursday, of the Surrey against Manchester match, in which the latter have Lillywhite and Wisden given. Some very fine scores were made in the match of England against Kent and Sussex—to wit, fifty and fifty-eight by Grundy, and seventy-three by G. Parr.

RADCLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

Heaton Park Handicap.—Lazy Lass, 1. De Ginkel, 2. Two-year Old Stakes.—Hesperithusa, 1. Cinderella, 2. Wilton Cup.—Bracken, 1. Game Pullet, 2. Stand Plate.—Skyutter, 1. Pera, 2. Maiden Plate.—Lazy Lass, 1. Hindley, 2.

TUESDAY.

Bury Purse.—Lot Three, 1. Miss Hulton, 2. Stewards' Cup.—General Bosquet, 1. De Ginkel, 2. Radcliffe Handicap Plate.—Hesperithusa, 1. Jane, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Bury Handicap Plate.—Hesperithusa, 1. Game Pullet, 2. Two Year Old Handicap.—Maritornes, 1. Mufti, 2. Manchester Cup.—Lord Jersey, 1. Bracken, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Plate.—Beatrice, 1. Impatience, 2. King John Stakes.—A dead heat between Bribery colt and Bravisimo. The former afterwards walked over. Railway Stakes.—Little Treasure, 1. Jessie, 2. Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Eloquence, 1. Amelia, 2. Runnymede Stakes.—Ruth, 1. Nereus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Egham Stakes.—Salonica, 1. Dundas, 2. Baron's Stakes.—The Little Treasure, 1. Bribery colt, 2. Queen's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Winkfield, 2. Magna Charta Stakes.—Grand Duchess, 1. Terpsichore filly, 2. Town Plate.—Jessie, 1. Mabel, 2.

IPSWICH RACES.—THURSDAY.

Handicap of 3 sovs.—Delusion, 1. Barbarity, 2. Suffolk Handicap.—Verona, 1. Tyre, 2. Sweepstakes.—Harkaway c., 1. Glimpse, 2. Members' Plate.—Amelia, 1. Anemone, 2.

HEREFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Herefordshire Stakes.—Oakball, 1. Odd Trick, 2. Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Delaine f., 1. General Bosquet, 2.

AQUATICS.

Limehouse and Poplar Regatta: The fifty-ninth annual regatta came off on Monday, the prizes being a new skiff, and money subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen of the above parishes. In the final heat J. Hawkins was first, and J. Pugh second.

Caxton Rowing Club: This club (lately started at Messrs. Clowes's, the printers in Stamford-street) opened with the first race of the season, for silver prizes, on Saturday last. The result of the race was as follows:—C. Westall, C. Hall, C. Meek, F. Cross—A. Tomsett, coxswain—first; and J. Smith, T. Jennings, C. Smith, A. Wheeler—E. Flood, coxswain—second.

The Woolwich Annual Regatta came off on Monday. The prizes were a new boat and money, which were rowed for by six free watermen of Woolwich. In the grand heat Edward Phillips was first, and Thomas Crow second.

The Tower of London thirty-ninth annual regatta, for a new boat and other prizes, was contested on Tuesday—Thomas Newton being first, and George James second, in the grand heat.

CRICKET.

Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex v. Gentlemen of England: On Friday last this two-day game was concluded at the Kent Ground, St. Lawrence, Canterbury, with the following result:—Kent and Sussex, first innings, 143; second innings, 85. Gentlemen of England, first innings, 67; second innings, 85.

United All England Eleven v. Sixteen of Reigate and District: This match proved highly attractive; and each day (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday) found the Reigate Ground well attended. Score:—United Eleven, first innings, 77; second innings, 132. Reigate, first innings, 65; second innings, 42.

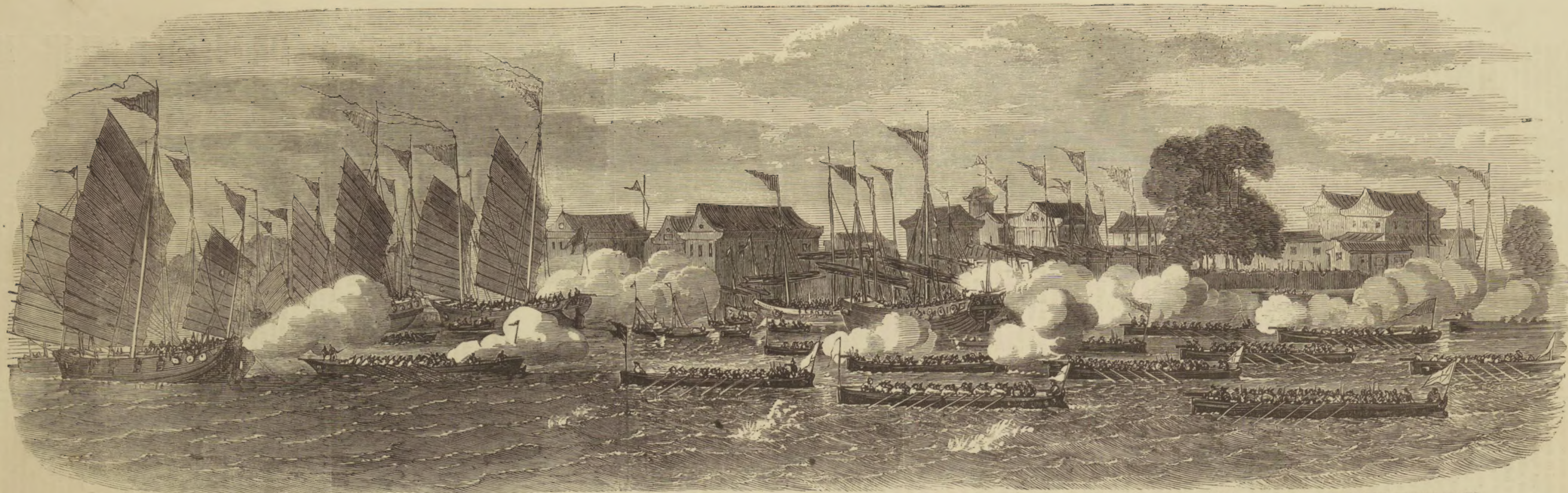
Eleven Gentlemen and Players of Middlesex v. Eleven Gentlemen of the Wellington Club: This match was played on Monday, on the New St. John's-wood Ground, Finchley-road, and was for the benefit of W. Inwood, bowler to the ground. The following was the result:—Middlesex, 64 and 67; Wellington, 143—thus beating their opponents in one innings.

Wellington Club v. Stanmore: This match was played at Stanmore, on Friday last, when the Wellington won, it being decided by the first innings. Score:—Wellington, 87; Stanmore, 48 and 37.

The All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Grantham: This match, which lasted three days, played at Grantham, concluded, on Saturday last, in favour of the Eleven in the following manner:—England—first innings, 195; second innings, 44. Grantham—first innings, 122; second innings, 113.

Peckham Rye Standard v. Barnes Britannia: This well-contested match was brought to a close at Barnes, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the Standard being declared the victors by 19 runs. Very good play was evinced on both sides.

THE HERRING FISHERY along the east coast of Scotland and at Wick is as yet much under the average of the last seven years, and fears are now entertained that the take will be a short one.



WAR JUNKS, MOUNTING TWELVE TO FOURTEEN GUNS.

SNAKE BOATS.

A SMALL CREEK—SAMPANS.

MANDARIN TOWN OF TOUNG KONAN.

FORT.

POINT DIVIDING THE CREEKS.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINESE JUNKS IN FATSHAM CREEK.

THE BATTLE OF FATSHAM CREEK.

WE give above another Illustration of this brilliant passage of arms in the Chinese waters. The appended extracts, descriptive of the fight and its results, are from the vigorous pen of the *Times* Correspondent at Hong-Kong:—

When Commodore Keppel passed us at dawn he steamed away up the channel to the right of Hyacinth Island, until he came under the six-gun battery, and within fire of the junks. Here his vessel ran aground, and, the *Plover* coming up, the Commodore transferred himself to her; but, as she could not get up, he got into his own galley, and, followed by the row-boats of the *Calcutta*, the *Bittern*, and the *Niger*, pulled straight away through the fire. The big junk that lay across the channel was boarded in her own smoke. As usual, when the assailants grew very near the Chinamen fired a broadside and also a train, and shipped into the water on the other side. The boats were scarcely free of her when she blew up. Right in among the thirty-five junks dashed Keppel and his cheering dare-devils, receiving their fire and driving the crews away as they approached. Vain were the Chinamen's stinkpots, their three pronged spears, and their ingenious nets, so contrived as to fall over a boat's crew and catch them like herrings, while they spear them through the meshes. To utilise such ingenious inventions John Chinaman must wait till the boats come alongside, and this he has not yet tutored his nerves to accomplish. "Never wait, lads!" cried the Commodore; "leave those rascals to the gun-boats and the fellows behind; push on ahead!" Through this wilderness of junks they pulled, driving out their crews by sheer audacity, and leaving little to be done by those who should come after. They shot through the lines up into the vacant channel. Some of his boats had been hulled by the junks; perhaps some lingered to pay a visit to a deserted Chinaman, or to stop his mouth; but Keppel still pressed onward, and where he goes he always gets some to follow. With four galleys and three boom-boats, carrying a gun each in their bows, they speed away from the conquered junks and hold on for nearly four miles; but now there are junk masts in sight, and every one knows that a fight is coming. A little further on, and they come upon their prey, and also upon one of those strong positions which the Chinese have now learnt to take.

At the part of the Fatsham branch which they had now reached there is an island shaped like a leg of mutton placed lengthwise in the river. The broad part is towards the British boats, and across the knuckle-end twenty large junks lie moored to the shore and aground. The consequence of this position is that, to attack them, the British boats must pass through one of two passages, both of which narrow to a funnel; and upon that narrow neck of water the whole fire of the twenty junks will be concentrated. One of these funnel passages has been staked, and is impassable; the other has not water to carry two boats abreast. At this perilous passage Keppel and his crew now dashed. The three boom-boats took the ground in attempting to follow.

No sooner did the boats appear in the narrow passage than twenty 32-pounders sent twenty round-shot, and a hundred smaller guns sent their full charges of grape and canister at a range of 500 yards right among them. The effect was terrible. Keppel was sounding with the boathook for water for the boom-boats, and went back amid the storm to get them up. They start afresh, and make another effort to get through. The Commodore pushes on ahead. Keppel's galley, not a large mark, is hit three times in two minutes; a 32-pounder shot strikes Major Kearney in the breast, tearing him to pieces. He must have died without a sensation. Young Barker, a midshipman of the *Tribune*, who wore upon his finger a ring bequeathed to him by his brother, who was killed at Inkerman, is down, mortally wounded. The Commodore's coxswain is killed, and every man of his crew is wounded. But the miracle is, not that the men are falling, but that any escape. Captain Cochrane has the sleeve of his coat torn away by a shot, which leaves him unharmed. A round-shot enters the *Tribune's* boat and passes along her line of keel, from stem to stern, without touching a man. "That was close, Victor," said Keppel to his Flag Lieutenant, as a cannon shot passed between their heads. Fortunately for himself, Victor (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, as thorough and as unpretending a British seaman as if his name were Drake or Jervis) was leaning forwards, and using

his handkerchief as a tourniquet to stop the bleeding of a seaman whose hand had just been shot off, otherwise that ball must have taken Victor's head off.

For the first time I appreciated the far-sighted wisdom of the Admiral's plan of attack. By leading up his ships at dead low water he not only obtained the advantage of a rising tide when his steamers grounded upon the shoals and unknown impediments, but he also made sure of finding the junks all aground, knowing as he did that they were moored along each shore, to leave the channel clear for ordinary traffic. Thus the crews were obliged either to fight or run. Had he taken them at even a quarter flood they had been afloat. Some of the hindmost would have been destroyed, and by fire or by sinking would have choked the channel, while the rest would have escaped up the numberless creeks which the Chinamen only know.

It was three o'clock when Commodore Keppel returned to the flag-ship, which was now anchored where the Chinese Admiral's junks had been moored at the commencement of the engagement.

Not a junk was preserved. Their materials are so inflammable that they readily ignite one another; and, as we can make no use of them, they were not worth saving at the price of danger to the men. As it was, the shot from their heated guns rushed about in a most unpleasant manner. At sundown the view from the deck of the flag-ship was a mixture of the grotesque and the sublime. The boats were all adorned with barbaric spoils; banners of every amplitude, some of them adorned with colossal pictures of the fat god Fo, flaunted upon the breeze. Mandarin's coats and Mandarin's breeches were freely worn. Commodore Elliot's crew were equipped each with a Mandarin's hat and foxes' tails. They had dutifully reserved one for the Commodore; but I must confess I did not see him put it on. Around, far as the eye could reach, following the windings of this maze of creeks, eighty-nine war-junks were smouldering or blazing, and every five minutes an explosion shook the air. The Cantonese had said that Commodore Elliot's expedition in Escape Creek only captured a few deserted fishing-boats. From their own verandahs they could see and hear what had been done in Fatsham branch. That night the two Commodores slept, side by side, the sleep of the weary on the deck of the *Coromandel*; and so ended the 1st of June.

CHAIR COOLIES.

OUR Special Artist has sketched, as one of the *agrémens* of Hong-Kong, a pair of coolies bearing a bamboo chair, or sedan, through the streets—a similar mode of conveyance to one which has disappeared from London almost in our time. As a sketch of the street life of Hong-Kong this is spirited and characteristic. We agree with the *Times* correspondent that the turn-out has somewhat of a Guy Fawkes air; but, with the open blinds, it must be pleasant enough in the hot days of the island. The large hats, and umbrellas, and fans, of the street passengers are indicative of heat; as does the portrait-painter's name, Sunqua, who may be a sort of rival to the photographer.

The climate of Hong-Kong must be abundantly various. "They promise us," says the correspondent whose letter we have quoted, "four months of beautiful winter weather, mildly bracing as an English spring. You might as well thus try to console the ice palace that was built upon the Neva. Before these winter months come we shall be racked with rheumatisms and expended by furnace heats. Yet Hong-Kong is very healthy. Scarcely any English die here. True; but there is an enormous consumption of quinine and blue-pill; and when these lose their effect most Englishmen take to a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. It is a mere question, then, of a preposition whether they are to be carried off, from, or on the island."



COOLIE CHAIRMEN AT HONG-KONG.



ENTRANCE GATE TO TUNIS, FROM THE GALETTA.

TUNIS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, August 11th:—"Tunis is again in a state of considerable excitement, which originated as follows. On Sunday, August 9th, a Jew and a Moor were disputing respecting some money which the Jew alleged the Moor owed him. The dispute rose to a great height, and the Moor struck the Jew. Some soldiers took the part of the Jew, and endeavoured to defend him from the blows of the Moor, who now declared that the Jew had cursed Mahomet and his religion. Immediately a number of fanatics gathered round, and nearly killed the Jew; and then, rushing through the city-gate, commenced breaking everything they could. The soldiers were instantly called out, and the mob was dispersed without bloodshed. The Bey has punished several of the ringleaders with the bastinado and imprisonment, but this has tended rather to exasperate the Moors.

"The reports are even here very variable, but the above you will find, I think, correct. One report is that the Jew retreated to the French Consulate, and was dragged out thence by the soldiers. If this had been the fact the French Government would no doubt

have made it the ground for adopting severe measures. A treaty was made some years since by which any one retreating to a Consulate, no matter what his crime might be, could not be removed except by the order of the Consul, who would first have to consult his Government on the subject. When open acts of tyranny were much more common than at present, this, no doubt, was a great advantage; but at present it is of little value, and often involves the Consuls in the very unpleasant duty of affording food and protection to the greatest criminals. Many persons here believe that the above disturbance was concocted by the French Government as an excuse for interfering with an armed force; others think that it was 'got up' by the Bey to show how speedily his soldiers could put down any attempt at insurrection. There is no good reason, however, for either, and it seems to have commenced simply from a quarrel respecting a debt. A very respectable Jew, a large merchant here, is on the point of giving up his business, and going to Malta with his family to watch the course of events, so uncertain does life and property appear to him to be at Tunis at the present time.

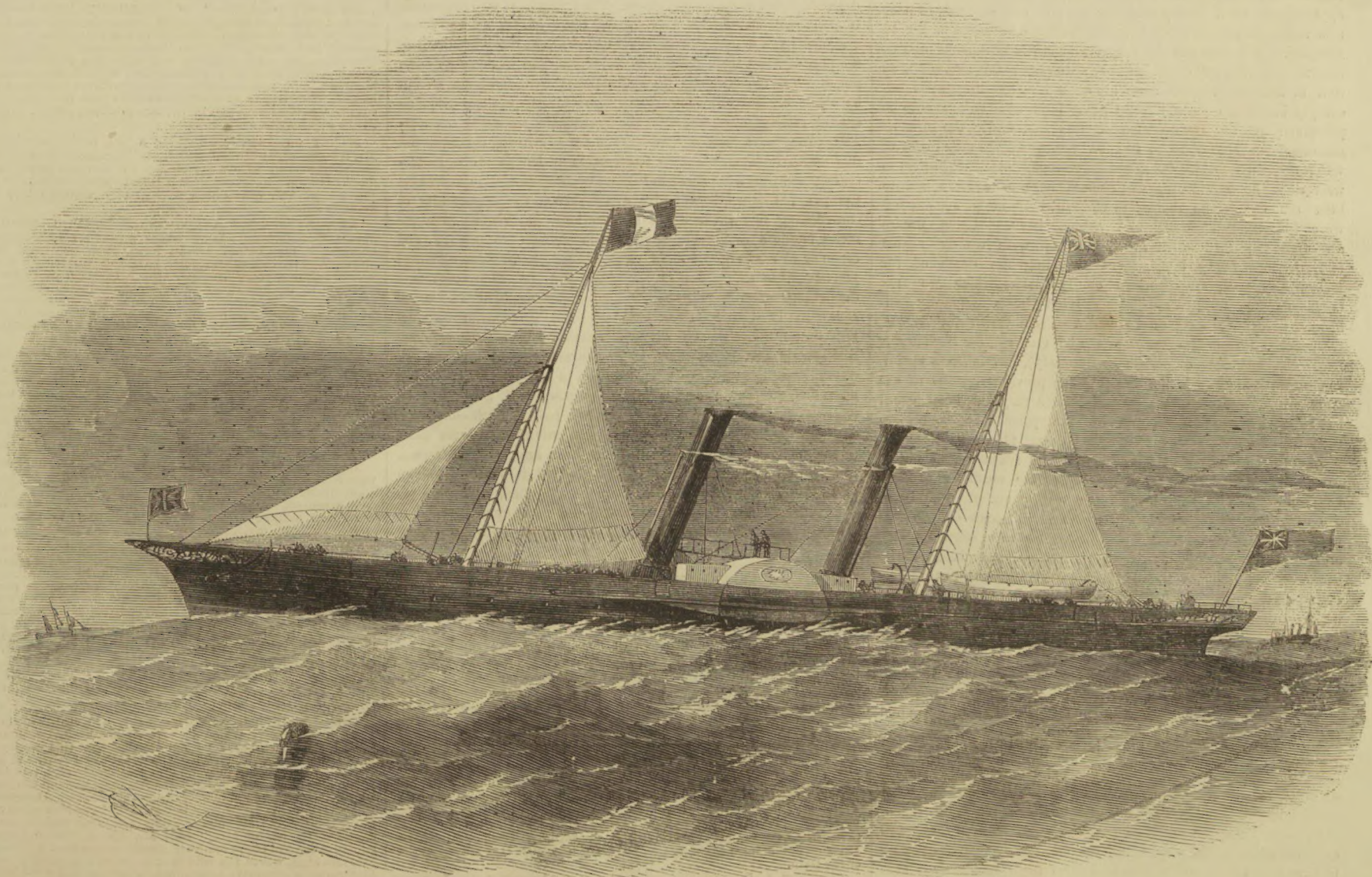
"I have had no less than three accounts from Europeans of the

affair, and all incorrect. The account I send you I heard from the lips of one of the Consuls, and may be depended upon."

THE NEW DOVER MAIL-PACKET, "PRINCE
FREDERICK WILLIAM."

THE Dover Royal Mail Company have just added this beautiful vessel to their fleet. The official trial trip took place on the 6th inst., under the most favourable circumstances, the vessel proving herself to be the fastest craft ever tried in the Thames. A large party of gentlemen were on board, and amongst them were—Mr. Peter Rolt, Captain Ford, Captain Rawstone, R.N.; Colonel Flemming; Captain M'Ilwaine, R.N. (Superintendent of the Packet Service at Dover), Major Cartwright, Mr. Watson (of the Kingston and Holyhead Packet Service), Messrs. Hughes and Lake (the Admiralty Surveyors), Messrs. Galloway and Gladstone (the Board of Trade Surveyors), Mr. Piddington (the agent of the Belgian Government), Mr. Redhead, Captain Jenkins, Captain Smithett, &c.

At twelve o'clock the vessel left Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, with



THE NEW STEAM-SHIP "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM."

wind and tide against her; and, proceeding under easy steam towards Woolwich, was off the Dockyard within eleven minutes. Pursuing her course down the river, she arrived at Gravesend in less than an hour and a quarter from the time of her starting, against wind and tide, and thence proceeded to the measured mile at Sea Reach. Here, as usual in trial ships, her capacity and speed were put to the ordinary tests, with a result which showed that the vessel averaged 17½ statute miles in the hour—an achievement in point of speed exceeding, we believe, by a mile and a half that of any of the fastest vessels previously employed on the Dover station. She is 325 tons burden, 165 feet long, and twenty feet beam. Her engines are 120 horse-power nominal, but exerting an effective force of not less than 720 horse-power, and she is of that light draught of water that will enable her to enter the harbours of Ostend and Calais at almost any time of tide. It should also be stated that she is the first vessel built by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company, of Blackwall, from designs by Mr. James Ash. Her engines, which are on the oscillating principle, were constructed by Messrs. Ravenhill and Salkeld, the well-known engineers of Glasshouse-fields.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 30.—12th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 31.—Act abolishing Slavery passed, 1833.
TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—Partridge-shooting commences.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London commenced, 1666.
THURSDAY, 3.—New Style adopted throughout Great Britain, 1752.
FRIDAY, 4.—Riots at Manchester, 1830.
SATURDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 9 h 20 m 10	M 10 h 10 m 10	M 11 h 11 m 11	M 12 h 12 m 12	M 13 h 13 m 13	M 14 h 14 m 14	M 15 h 15 m 15

TO COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.—Several "stamped" copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS were last week charged extra on delivery. Postmasters are respectfully informed that such charges are illegal—stamped papers must be delivered free of all charge.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

Two telegraphic despatches anticipatory of the Indian mail, separated from each other in point of arrival, on our shores by an interval of five days, have been published by the Government since our last. The first was somewhat vague and confused, and was so described by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday night, and elicited from Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Peers, a complaint that some of our functionaries in the East were unable to make a plain statement in intelligible English. The second, published on Thursday morning, was more explicit. The main facts reported by the first were that Delhi remained in the possession of the mutineers up to the 14th of July; that General Barnard had died of cholera; and that a still greater loss had befallen the British arms, in the death of the gallant and able Sir Henry Lawrence, who had expired of a wound received in a sortie before Lucknow. The second telegraphic despatch confirmed this news, which may be said to exhaust the catalogue of evil; but added other particulars of a more cheering character, all tending to prove that the rebellion—if not the disaffection—has been confined to the one Presidency in which it originated; that, on every occasion whenever a small number of Europeans have confronted the rebels, the rebels, though greatly outnumbering them, have been signally routed; and that the final attack upon Delhi is only postponed until the necessary reinforcements, known both by the besiegers and the besieged to be rapidly approaching, shall have joined the gallant and determined band now under the command of General Reid, the successor of Sir H. Barnard. It is stated in the despatch that the Europeans number only 2000 men for any effective attack upon Delhi; but, as it is known that in addition to these there are several native regiments encamped before the place, numbering at least 3000 men, it is to be presumed that the British General does not, under the circumstances, deem it prudent to risk an attack in the very midst of which the native auxiliaries might prove treacherous, but prefers to wait until he has Europeans enough both to capture and to hold the city. The mutineers continued to make sorties, but were invariably defeated and driven back. Three sorties are especially mentioned in which they were utterly routed and sustained heavy loss. Notwithstanding the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, the garrison of Lucknow—which we fear is in danger, unless speedily relieved—holds gallantly out against a superior force of the rebels. From Cawnpore the intelligence is distressing. Another British General, Sir H. Wheeler (not Colonel Wheeler of preaching notoriety), has fallen a victim, but in what manner is not stated. The previous reports of the treacherous massacre of the garrison, after they had been forced to surrender by famine, and on the promise of safety to their persons, have been confirmed. General Havelock, however, at the head of nearly 2000 Europeans, has succeeded in recapturing the place—having previously beaten the mutineers in three brilliant engagements, and captured twenty-six of their guns. An attempted rising at Hyderabad, in the Deccan—nearly 800 miles from Delhi—is reported, which would seem to show that the other Presidencies are not altogether free from the mutinous spirit; but it was suppressed without difficulty, with the condign and immediate punishment, let us hope—though the fact is not stated—of the mutineers. There has also been a mutiny at Sealkote, in the Punjab, where the 9th Native Light Cavalry and the 46th Native Infantry, "false to their salt" and their colours, attempted to march upon Delhi, to join the rebels. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson, and defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, in addition to the whole of their baggage and the plunder which they had carried from Sealkote. The telegraph reports also that the garrison of Agra, amounting to about 500 men, had suffered a loss in a battle with the Neemuch mutineers, of 49 killed and 92 wounded—a very serious percentage out of so small a force. Neemuch lies nearly 300 miles to the south-west of Agra, and it may be supposed that the Neemuch mutineers, who must have been much more numerous than the Europeans at Agra to have been able to inflict this loss upon them, had arrived thus far, en route to Delhi, more than a hundred miles farther north. Of the true particulars and explanation of this episode in the

struggle we shall be better informed on the arrival of the letters and papers. At present there is nothing to show whether the mutineers of Neemuch or the garrison of Agra were successful in the encounter, and what was the loss of the mutineers to balance this more than decimation of the British forces.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to the 10th of July, but they bring no news; which is satisfactory, as showing that the British troops diverted from Chinese to Indian warfare are not required at their original destination.

Upon the whole, the intelligence by this mail is neither very good nor very bad; but the good predominates; and it is cheering, amid such scenes of blood, disaster, and misery as the mutiny has occasioned, to see and feel that the Europeans in India are equal to their work; and that the British people at home are as fully sensible of the greatness of the struggle, and as fully determined to conquer, whatever it may cost them.

The Bill for the Prevention of Crowded Dwellings was withdrawn for the Session—not because it was conceded to those who wish to become the pets of the ultra-Democracy of Dirt and Plague, that "every man's house is his castle," but because its promoters were beaten by time. The champions, however, of these traders in physical and moral contamination, the lords of these castles, garrisoned by the squalid and the degraded, will see for another year the increasing debasement of the old, and the ripening depravity of the young, who make up the congregation of the common lodging-houses, the victims of cholera, typhus, and consumption. How long, we may well ask, is the important and most lucrative business of lodging the poor to be left to a monopoly of ruthless people who enrich themselves at the expense of public health, decency, and morals? How long are they and their "castles" to be the objects of sympathy on the part of Borough Members, and of people who are as much excited by the word or the idea of Centralisation as a wild bull is by a red cloth? It has already been made unlawful to keep pigs near a dwelling; and it surely will not be tolerated that human beings, for the profit of landlords, should be crowded—dirty, diseased, and covered with loathsome vermin—into holes where neither ventilation, water, nor any accommodation for decency is provided;—in places so covered with filth as to be worse than pigsties—spreading disease among the occupants of the adjoining dwellings? "In a small house of this sort," says Dr. Leete, "typhus broke out, and out of eighteen not one escaped, and several died." Is nothing due in the shape of protection to those miserable children who are compressed into these cellars and garrets, and to the circumjacent population? What will become of the class which should supply us with vigorous serving girls, our factories with able-bodied workmen, and our armies and navies with stalwart frames and strong hearts, if, both in town and country, childhood and youth are to be polluted and enfeebled by associations and disorders which lead them alternately to the work-house, the hospital, and the prison?

As long as the humble classes are depressed and degraded by filth, and the indecent commixture of the sexes, no moral feeling or precept will find a resting-place in their minds. Of this result the working clergy are painfully aware. These "castles," therefore, which must not be subject to what Mr. Ayerton termed "an odious system of domiciliary visits," if not to be stormed, must be undermined, invested, and deprived of supplies; and to such a siege of a man's castle even Mr. Locke, the excellent member for Southwark, must agree. As a sound and well-read lawyer, he cannot but remember that in feudal times, as now, there were "castles" so highly obnoxious to the community that their destruction became a public object. The investment we recommend is one which cannot fail in reducing these castles of the Giant Despair. Let a Joint-stock Association become the landlords of the poor;—assist them with light, air, water, and sanitary requirements. The object cannot be accomplished by individuals, except by those of great wealth; for lodging-house property requires special management, and it is not marketable, nor easily transferable. It appears from a prospectus in our advertising columns that this work, hitherto nobody's business, is at length to be undertaken; and that a £2 share in "The Dwelling-house Improvement Company, Limited," will give every person the opportunity of contributing to a great social reformation. Thoroughly practical men—builders and contractors, others known to science and eminent in sanitary work—have combined, under distinguished patronage, to grapple with the evil, and, by their own new domiciliary system, to gain the hearts and improve the moral condition of the humbler classes. We learn with satisfaction that his Grace the Postmaster-General has approved the society's projected erections in the several postal districts for clerks, letter-carriers, and other employees of the Post Office, and to guarantee the rent. The dwellings proposed will not be of an eleemosynary character—half workhouse, half barrack—but residences distributed about the metropolis, intermixing with those of the more favoured classes, and free from any invidious aspect. Should this society be favoured with the aid it deserves, others of a similar character will doubtless be instituted, and the work will be accomplished without the "tyranny and oppression" expected by its opponents from a Crowded Dwelling-house Act.

THE NEW PEER.—Lord Robert Grosvenor has been elevated to the Peerage. Is this a reward for his Lordship's vote on Mr. Cobden's motion on the China question against Lord Palmerston?

THE MOLDAVIAN ELECTIONS.—Despatches from Constantinople announce the receipt, by the British and Austrian Ambassadors, of the fresh instructions from their respective Governments, by which they are ordered to demand of the Porte, conjointly with the representatives of the other four Powers, that the Moldavian elections should be annulled. It is added, that before obeying these orders the two Ambassadors thought it their duty to make a fresh representation to their Courts. There appears not the least doubt of the satisfactory arrangement of the affair, the Sultan having declared his willingness to conform to the decision of the six Powers as soon as that should be unanimous. It seems pretty certain that Kupriali Pacha will be Vizier. This bias is decidedly French.

JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., Chief Commissioner for British Caffraria, in South Africa, has been appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. James's Church, was laid on Monday afternoon at Southampton, by T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Southampton.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.—It is settled that the Conference at Berlin (for which arrangements were some time since made at Lambeth Palace, at a meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury) shall commence on Wednesday, Sept. 9, with devotional exercises in the German, French, and English languages. On the second day there will be an address of salutation and welcome by the Rev. Dr. Krummacker, Court Chaplain, Potsdam. On the third day there will be a discussion on the diversities in Christendom, and reports will be presented on the religious and ecclesiastical condition of European and other countries. On the fourth day reports will be presented in reference to the state of Protestantism in Roman Catholic countries. The conference will last nine days, and amongst those who are expected to take part in it are the Bishop of Down and Connor, Bishop Gobat; the Rev. Dr. Berkholz, Superintendent and Consistorial Assessor of Riga; the Rev. Dr. Meile, of Turin; Professor Schenkel, of Heidelberg; Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, of Geneva; the Rev. G. Fisch, of Paris; Professor Kraft, of Bonn; the Rev. Dr. Nowstrey, of Prague; Professor Don Herreros de Mora, of Madrid; Dr. Schaarf, of Pennsylvania, and several English clergymen.

THE NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Bishop of London will, in all probability, inaugurate the special services which are to commence at the east end of London in November next. The Exeter Hall services will be resumed in October.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PRELATES AND CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTEBURY was prorogued on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, to Friday, Oct. 9.

OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH AT BLACKBURN.—On Sunday the parish church, having been thoroughly repaired at a cost of upwards of £600, was reopened for public worship. The Mayor and Corporation went in procession to the church, where three sermons were preached by the Rev. the Archdeacon of Manchester; the Rev. J. C. Kershaw, of Walton-le-Dale; and the Rev. J. R. Fielden; after which collections were made, amounting to upwards of £170.

MR. BELL, of Bristol, has just completed a memorial window which is about to be erected by Mrs. Somers, of Mendip, in the church of Berrington, in memory of her mother. The window is in three compartments. The subject of the centre one is the Angels announcing to the Shepherds the Birth of our Saviour, while the other two depict the Raising of Jairus's Daughter, and the Baptism of Christ by John. Underneath are shields bearing the arms of the families of Foote and Williams on richly diapered panels.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM'S PRIMARY VISITATION.—The new Bishop of Durham, Dr. Longley, has intimated his intention of holding the primary visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangements:—Friday, Sept. 4, at Bishop's Auckland; Sept. 7, at Durham Cathedral; Sept. 8, at Berwick-on-Tweed; Sept. 9, at Alnwick; Sept. 10, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Sept. 11, at Hexham.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—VEN. H. M. LOWER, Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador; Rev. A. B. Power, Professor of Physics, Gnosall College, South Wales.—*Rectories:* Rev. Bartlett to Burton Latimer, near Kettering; Rev. A. Browne to Drayton Bassett; Rev. E. A. Lang to St. Mary's, Manchester; Rev. H. V. Packe to Shington, Leicestershire; Rev. G. Pinder to Woolley, near Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire; Rev. F. Young to Pett, near Hastings.—*Incumbencies:* Rev. E. Banister to Beshorpe, Norfolk; Rev. W. Briscoe to Edlington, Lincolnshire.—*Incumbency:* Rev. R. W. Loosemore to St. Mark's, Low Moor, Bradford.—*Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. R. N. Sharp to St. Mary, Huddersfield, Rochdale.—*Curacy:* Rev. W. G. Boyle to Mounthfield and Whatlington, near Battle, Sussex.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ASSASSINATION IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—Mr. Robertson expired on Saturday evening last of the wounds inflicted on him in the Queen's Bench by Antonio de Salvi some weeks ago. According to Baron Martin's view of the case, the recent conviction of De Salvi on the second count, of "wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm," does not relieve him from further proceedings, and he will have to take his trial on the more serious charge of murder. On a post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Robertson the missing portion of the knife was discovered. The blow had been given by De Salvi with such force that the knife penetrated the solid bone between two joints of the vertebrae, cutting the spinal cord more than two-thirds through, in a slanting direction. About a quarter of an inch of the knife was found embedded in the bone, and the other part (about three inches) was discovered in the muscles of the neck.

On Sunday morning a costermonger named Ambrose, in company with his wife and one or two other persons, entered an ice and ginger-beer shop, Hampstead-road, in which a young Frenchman, named Galco Benzonelli, was serving. After partaking of some cakes and ginger-beer, Ambrose fell asleep in the shop, and upon the shopman waking him, as it was time to close, he refused to leave. Benzonelli then pushed him out of the place, when Ambrose stabbed him in the abdomen with a long knife. Benzonelli died of the wound on Monday night. The assassin is in custody.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MILLBANK PRISON.—On Saturday last as a penal-class convict, named James Gorman (who has already, in other prisons, made two attempts to murder warders), was being conducted with others to the prison chapel for morning worship, he rushed on Berington, one of the warders, and inflicted a terrible wound upon him with a piece of iron hoop, which he had worked into something like the blade of a knife, and had strongly bound with waxen thread into a wooden handle. The weapon entered the warder's face over the cheek-bone and cut through the fleshy part of the face to the upper lip. The poor fellow lies in a precarious condition.

EARLY ON Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Alexander, in Whitechapel-road. Conductor Samuel Wood arrived most opportunely with a fire-escape, and brought down in safety from the second-floor windows Mr. and Mrs. Alexander with their two children, and the servant, whose lives were greatly jeopardised by the staircase being in flames.

THE ESCAPE OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC FROM BETHLEM HOSPITAL has been effected under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. A man named Joseph King, who had been liberated on a ticket-of-leave, had subsequently been apprehended for felony and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. In Millbank Prison he was pronounced to be insane, and was in consequence removed to Bethlem Hospital. On Friday last it was found that the prisoner had escaped; having with great labour made a large hole in the wall of his dormitory, he tied a sheet and blanket together, and succeeded in sliding down into the street, a distance of more than twenty feet.

CHILD-STRIPPING.—At Bow-street, on Saturday last, a woman of repulsive aspect, named Johanna Mack, was brought up for decoying children away, stripping them, and turning them nearly naked into the streets. The cases presented considerable difficulty, from the fact that the offences had been committed without a witness; and, though the children all agreed in pointing her out as the person who had stripped them, they were too young to be examined. Two cases, however, were pretty well established by circumstantial evidence, and she was committed for trial.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, as some labourers were engaged in connecting one sewer with another, in the Whitechapel-road, five of them were rendered insensible by a rush of foul air. Hooks were procured, and they were brought to the surface. Three of them were dead, and the two others continue in a critical state.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 860 boys and 832 girls—in all 1692 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1460. The deaths registered in London—which in the last week in July rose to 1238, and in the first and second weeks of August were respectively 1224 and 1187—exhibit a very decided decrease in the week that ended last Saturday, the number being 1091. The heavy thunderstorms and rains of the preceding week were doubtless powerful agents in producing this result. The deaths of five nonagenarians (four of them widows) are returned: one at the age of 90 years, two at 93, one at 94, in Wild-street, St. Giles's, and one at 98, at Putney.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—A letter from the Rev. J. H. Bacon, of Castleton, Derbyshire, speaks highly of Cuthill's Princess Royal of England strawberry, which we have already noticed several times in this paper. Mr. Bacon says: "I am satisfied that this variety is one of the hardest strawberries grown. I planted out runners of this, of Black Prince, of Keen's Seedling, and of a local hardy sort, late in the autumn of last year in the open ground, and left them without the least protection. The winter was very severe, even for this country (Derbyshire), and the Princess Royal not only bore it, but bore it the best of any. It was certainly the first in fruit and the fullest in bearing, and the flavour decidedly superior. A winter here," adds Mr. Bacon, "is no slight thing; my garden is 650 feet above sea-level, nearly surrounded by hills from 1200 to 1800 feet high, where the cold is intense, and open only to the east, to a high range of extensive moors, over which an east wind blows all spring with unrelenting cruelty till the middle of June. What will stand here will stand anywhere." Dr. Lindley says, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*: "Cuthill's Prince of Wales is second to none as regards real utility."

A LAST SKETCH IN PARLIAMENT.

IN this very last week of August a sketch on the lakes, be it Como, Windermere, or Killarney, would seem more fitting than a sketch in Parliament. The circumstance that the Legislature has sat until the 28th of the present month gives rise to a very natural inquiry, whether there is any particular reason beyond the traditional custom why the Senate of Great Britain should have its Session in summer, in opposition to the habit adopted by all rational nations of contriving to live in the country in the summer and in towns through the cold season? Next year we are to have a Reform Bill. Why should there not be a clause inserted in it to alter the inconvenient system of the sittings of Parliament? With proper management, and a better distribution of time, a great deal more work could be got out of the Legislature, with less labour to its individual members. Why should not Parliament sit, like the Law Courts, all through the year, with several short vacations and one long summer recess? Here is an idea for an enthusiastic but undeveloped new member who is as yet possessed of none of that Parliamentary capital out of which the motion-paper is hebdomadally supplied.

The past week has witnessed the gradual dying-out of the Commons and the resurrection of the Lords. The action of the Divorce Bill has been decidedly galvanic; for in its last stages in the Lower House the discussions were carried on in a gasping, spasmodic manner by all the speakers. Every member looked for all the world like a marionette, the animation of his limbs being derived from the action of wires, and his voice borrowed from somebody out of sight. In the Upper House the return of the bill acted on some of their Lordships like an electric battery. It is true that there was some excuse for the Lord Chancellor. After years of futile labour, and in the midst of sneers and carpings at his attempts at law reform, at length he had attained to the distinction of having achieved two important bills dealing with jurisdictions which had long been the scandal of the country; and lo! at the very moment of fruition, Lord Redesdale, with a ready majority quietly gathered together at his back, proposed a motion which would have sent one of them into the limbo of next Session. The manner of it was this. The Lords were waiting one evening for the bringing up of the Divorce Bill with amendments from the Commons; and the Government had intended on the spot to have taken those amendments into consideration. A glance at the Opposition benches, however, showed that between forty and fifty Conservative Peers had returned to town, in the midst of whom Lord Redesdale sat as leader with a smiling consciousness of power for the time being, which was very provoking to the unprepared Ministers, the seats behind whom were dangerously empty; while on their left hand was an array of the episcopacy that boded no good to the bill. It was discovered that Lord Redesdale meant to take advantage of his temporary strength to propose that the consideration of the Commons' amendments should be taken that day six months. In the then state of the House he would have carried that motion. The only thing for the Government to do was to move the adjournment of the House, saying nothing about the Divorce Bill, or when the amendments would be considered; the forms of the House permitting a notice for a future day to be placed quietly on the minutes. Foiled by this device, Lord Redesdale was obliged to show his hand; and then the Lord Chancellor, whose wrath had been simmering, fairly boiled over. No one ever remembers to have seen a Chancellor in a similar whirlwind of passion. His gestures and voice belied his well-earned reputation for patience and temper; and such an agitation of wig has hardly been beheld since the days of John Gilpin. In justice to their Lordships be it said, that when they get up a row they do it better than the Commons; for they have no appellate authority, no conservator of the peace like the Speaker of the Lower House, and on this occasion the storm raged vigorously. In vain did Lord Lansdowne (whose chief part now is to enact in the Lords the *vir pietate gravis* to whom the Latin poet ascribes the faculty of stilling popular tumults) interpose, as usual. He was absolutely twitted by the Marquis of Bath, who, being one of the Conservative whippers-in, conceives himself an authority on all matters of order among the Peers. Although fighting manfully, Lord Redesdale was obliged to yield to such a clamour as nearly waked the pensive door-keepers of their Lordships' House—no bad test of its quality; and a compromise was come to, by means of which it was arranged that a regular tournament should take place on a future day when each side could muster all its available forces. Of course, when that contest came off the Government were able to beat Lord Redesdale, although only by a neck; and then there ensued a protracted discussion, which was in its nature only Parliamentary skirmishing, and which was characterised chiefly by the circumstance that the Conservative Peers attacked, and in some instances got rid of, amendments which were removed and carried by Conservatives in the Commons. In one of the divisions a curious interlude occurred. After the votes of Peers present had been taken, proxies were called. A noble Earl, who held two proxies when his name was called, gave them in the ordinary way; when, lo! it was discovered that he was sitting on one of the Bishops' benches, which, it seems, is a high crime and a misdemeanour, and which, on objection taken, nullifies the vote by proxy so given. An objection was taken, and then occurred the unusual spectacle of the Peers discussing a matter sitting, and with their hats on, which is the rule in both Houses when any talking goes on during the actual progress of a division. In this case their Lordships absolutely had an intermediate division in order to decide whether a proxy delivered from the Bishops' bench was receivable or not. It was rather a puerile proceeding, and, indeed, arose from a captious feeling on both sides; the Government having unexpectedly availed themselves of proxies, and the Opposition being annoyed thereat; the best of the joke being that Ministers had resorted to this extreme exercise of their power in defence of an amendment on the bill, moved by Lord John Manners in the Commons, which Lord St. Leonards was endeavouring to strike out. The last labour of their Lordships for the Session was, on the whole, performed in a manner very much like the heated discussions of the Commons on an Irish bill at two in the morning.

The final day sittings of the Commons enabled those enthusiastic individuals who still hurried into the strangers' gallery to note what a restorative effect two or three days' rest has upon a seasoned Minister. Lord Palmerston appeared on Monday and Tuesday with an air so juvenile that, when on one of those days, after the adjournment of the House, he strolled in to have a look at the models for the Wellington Monument in Westminster Hall, few persons could believe that the middle-aged-looking gentleman, with an easy nothing-to-do air, and dressed in a natty shooting-coat, was the oppressed and overworked Premier of the realm on which the sun never sets. Even Mr. Vernon Smith (by-the-by, he is now never seen in public out of the company of the Chairman of the East India Company), who has been visibly growing older and graver day by day, seemed less careworn than of late. As to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

his ever-placid countenance was only altered by the lurking advent of a smile; while, not to be too particular in the enumeration of persons, it may just be said that Mr. Hayter, though hearty, seemed glad to be able to sit quietly on the cessation of the necessity of his everlasting journeys between the Treasury bench and the lobby; and that the Attorney-General has never appeared since the last stage of the Divorce Bill, and is most probably as many miles away from town as he could compass in four or five days. It is, perhaps, worthy of record that on the 25th of August there were found faithful to their Parliamentary duties fifty-nine members.

True to the instinct which seems to have pervaded the whole of this Session—namely, persistency in sitting, and a desire to show that the old members are not to be outdone as good continuers by the new ones, when all the business was done—still there was a lingering delay of three days before the actual prorogation, which has handed over the destinies of the empire, at an eventful and critical moment, for all practical purposes, to the Executive Government, without let, hindrance, or control, until next February—unless Lord Palmerston will it otherwise.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena and Louisa, arrived at Buckingham Palace at five minutes to two o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, from Osborne. Her Majesty left Osborne at ten o'clock, crossed in the Royal yacht *Fairy* to Gosport, and proceeded by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, where four of her Majesty's carriages, and an escort of light cavalry, were in waiting to convey the Royal party to the Palace.

The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bute, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Captain Du Plat, and the Master of the Household.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received on alighting from their carriage by Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Waterpark, and Major-General Wyld. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, remain at Osborne, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Groom in Waiting, and Mr. Cowell.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Bloomfield, General Lord Howden, the Honduras Minister, Sir Charles Wood, and Earl Granville.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, K.G., the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., the Earl of Harrowby, Sir George Grey, G.C.B., the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Right Hon. H. Labouchere; Lord Panmure, K.T.; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Charles Wood, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; and Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain.

At the Council the prorogation of Parliament was ordered, and the Royal Speech for closing the Session was approved.

Captain Pryse was sworn in Lieutenant of Cardiff.

Mr. Bathurst was Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

Lord Foley, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and Lord Ernest Bruce presented an address from both Houses of Parliament to her Majesty with respect to the town of Galway.

The Queen gave audiences after the Council to Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Panmure.

The Court was attended by Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting, and Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The Court left town yesterday (Friday) morning, en route for Balmoral, and arrived safely at Holyrood Palace last evening.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, after complaining of the ambiguities in the last despatch received by the Government from India, proceeded to recommend a considerable extension in the militia force about to be embodied.—Lord PANMURE, in the course of a brief reply, stated that 550 recruiting parties for the line were now dispersed about the country, and 1600 recruits had been enlisted during the last three weeks.

The Commons' amendments in the Militia Bill, and the Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention Bill, were considered and agreed to.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the motion for considering the Commons' amendments to this bill, Lord REDESDALE moved that the amendments should be taken into consideration that day six months. The noble Lord supported his motion at much length, urging many objections to several of the changes introduced in the Lower House, and also reiterating a variety of arguments against the bill altogether.

The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the measure.

Lord ST. LEONARDS examined, seriatim, the Commons' amendments, expressing dissent from many of them, and much disapproval of the bill itself.

Earl GRANVILLE having briefly defended the measure, their Lordships divided, and Lord Redesdale's motion was negatived by a majority of 46 to 44.

The Commons' amendments in the bill were then taken into consideration, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, agreed to, after a miscellaneous discussion prolonged for several hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In reply to Mr. Henley, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government were not in possession of any further information as to the loss of the *Transit* beyond that contained in the telegraphic despatch, which was somewhat confused.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said no particular communication had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Pacha of Egypt respecting the conveyance of British troops through that country; but during the Crimean war such an application had been made to the Pacha, and no objection had been offered by his Highness or by the Turkish Government, but every facility was given to the passage of British troops.

In reply to Lord Raynham, Lord PALMERSTON said he apprehended that Russia had not exceeded her powers under the Treaty of Paris in the Black Sea.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of bills.

Their Lordships sat again at five; and having received the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill back from the Commons, with all the last-introduced amendments agreed to, adjourned until half-past twelve on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. ADDERLEY remarked upon the enormous military force now on service at the Cape of Good Hope, being, as he computed, equivalent to sixteen regiments, and of exclusive of the 2300 men belonging to the late German Legion, and who were still kept on full pay.

Mr. LABOUCHERE believed that the maintenance of this large armament had enabled the Governor, Sir G. Grey, to avert a Kafir war. Several of the Cape regiments would, he had no doubt, be now spared for service in India, orders to that effect having been sent out to the Cape from England.

THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

This bill was brought down as further amended by the Lords, and all the alterations agreed to after some discussion. A division was taken upon an amendment to the twenty-fifth clause made by their Lordships, but the clause was left as it stood by a majority of 43 votes to 11.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Lord E. Grosvenor, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Commons then adjourned until Friday, when both Houses met for prorogation.

AN ADVENTURE WITH AN AUSTRALIAN SNAKE.—The *Sydney Morning Herald*, April 29, has the following:—"Oneday last week Mr. Hawthorne, of Singleton, was out riding in the bush, when, seeing a kangaroo rat, he chased it, until at last the animal took refuge in the hollow limb of a tree. He immediately thrust his hand into the hole to catch it, but as quickly pulled it out, as something had bitten his finger. On looking at his hand he saw a death-adder clinging to his finger. No time was to be lost; and Mr. Hawthorne, with the utmost coolness and fortitude, immediately took his penknife and cut his finger off. We learn that no serious consequence beyond the loss of the finger has resulted from the bite."

THOMAS FULLER BACON, convicted at the last Lincolnshire Assizes of administering to his mother, Ann Bacon, a quantity of arsenic, with intent to murder, is to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CORNISH FISHERIES.—The drift-boats at Mevagissey took during last week from 1000 to 10,000 pilchards per boat. A few days ago one boat brought in nearly 40,000 fish. On one day, at Looe, two seines brought in from 70 to 80 hogheads of fish, and the drift-boats have been taking from 10,000 to 15,000 each boat. Large shoals of fish have been seen by the boats returning from Ireland, about fourteen miles from the coast.

GOLD FOUND ON A BODY IN THE HUMBER.—On Tuesday week the body of a man was discovered floating in the Humber, near Hull, and, on examining it, £528 in American money was found in a belt concealed under his shirt. He had been staying some time at the Golden Cup, Hull, the landlord of which stated that the deceased gave his name as Thomas Ross, and said he was an American. On searching his effects a nugget of gold was found nearly as large as an egg.

SALE OF WHALES.—The *John o' Groat's Journal* informs us of a public auction of forty-one whales, which had been stranded at Minn, in Burra Isle. The blubber sold at from £16 to nearly 16 guineas per tun. The heads went at from 30s. to 40s. in lots of five each, varying in size. The cranks or carcasses sold at nearly 40s. for the whole.

JAMES SPOLLEN was arrested on Saturday last at Dublin, charged with the robbery of money from the late Mr. Little. On Monday he was taken before the magistrates; and, after the production of evidence, he was committed for trial.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—Last Saturday evening a dreadful accident occurred on the West Somerset Mineral Railway at Watchet, by which several men were killed and a number frightfully crushed and mutilated. The line (a single one) was constructed for the purpose of bringing the iron ore from the mines at Brendon-hill. While the engine employed at the Roadwater portion of the railway was bringing down the workmen, by some blunder the Watchet engine was sent to fetch them, and the two engines came into collision about a mile from Watchet. The wife of one of the deceased expired suddenly on hearing the death of her husband.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred on Monday afternoon, near the Reigate station on this line of railway, by which several persons were injured, and the traffic on the up-line impeded for a considerable period. The accident arose from the Brighton 1.30 p.m. fast train running into some goods waggons which were in the act of being shunted just below the Reigate station to allow the passenger train to pass. The signals were dead against the driver of the up-train, and his conduct in driving against them was considered by the officials so reprehensible that he was taken into custody immediately after the collision.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN GLASGOW, involving loss of life took place on Monday evening at the works of Messrs. Robt. Laidlaw and Sons, ironfounders and engineers, situated in East Milton-street, Port Dundas. A large steam-boiler on the premises burst with terrific violence. The walls of the engine-house were blown down, and three men employed in the works so seriously injured that one of them (the engine-man), an elderly man, died some hours afterwards, and the other two (labourers) are still in a precarious state. The boiler was lifted from its position and driven with such force against the wall of an adjoining dwelling-house that a great part of it was demolished, and a woman and her two children were blown through a partition into the adjoining house. The mother was instantly killed, and the two children died shortly afterwards.

The entire traffic of the Clyde was stopped last week for two days by a large screw-steamer, the *Australasian*, getting aground right across the river. The unfortunate vessel was built at the Broomielaw, and leaving on her maiden trip. After getting afloat, and releasing a whole fleet of small craft, she once more grounded in a wider part of the river.

THE ESTATES OF MR. VINCENT SCULLY, whose unfortunate connection with the Tipperary Bank has involved him in a sea of litigation, are to be sold in the Encumbered Estates Court in November next. The property lies in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, and comprises in the gross 3166 acres, yielding a net rent of £2100 a year.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION, near Burslem, took place on Monday night, at the Sneyd Colliery, in the occupation of Messrs. C. and J. May, at the pit known as the Rowhurst Mine. The flash of fire rose forty feet above the top of the shaft, blowing away some portions of the shaft gearing. Fortunately there happened to be no men in any of the workings at the time. Several persons about the mouth of the shaft had narrow escapes of being seriously injured by the falling timbers. On Tuesday morning a second explosion took place, about half-past two o'clock, quite as loud and violent as the first one. Many attempts have been made by some of the most daring miners employed in the colliery to descend the pit, but their attempts were unsuccessful.

THE LATE VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IT requires more than a passing notice regarding the succession of violent thunderstorms which occurred here on the 13th instant, accompanied, as they were, with so large an amount of rain as to cause all the dykes to overflow and the low meadow lands to be completely flooded. More than three inches of rain fell within twelve hours. The morning had been fine, with S. wind, and slightly falling barometer. At 9.15 a.m. it commenced raining, the temperature being 64.0 deg., and the pressure (reduced to sea level) 29.972 inches; wind S. From 9.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. rain fell in torrents. At 10.15 a.m. occasional distant thunder in S. and S.E.; 10.40 a.m., lightning, with rain unabated in violence; wind changed to S.E. 12.10 p.m. became fair, yet thunder constantly audible in W. and S.W. At 1 p.m. a violent thunderstorm came over from N., whilst another met it from W. From this time for an hour and a half the rain was exceedingly violent; with about four vivid flashes of lightning per minute, followed by loud rolling thunder, lasting in some instances two minutes. Some of the lightning was overhead, and the majority of the flashes within five miles. At 2.30 p.m. two inches of rain had fallen. From this hour till 7 p.m. repeated thunder, with occasional brief showers. At 6.30 p.m. the sky became very black in N. and E., and at 7 p.m. rain again fell in torrents, with five flashes of lightning (on the average) per minute until 7.30 p.m., when there were six flashes per minute till 8 p.m., then four till 8.30 p.m.; after which the weather became fair and the lightning distant, mostly in E. and N.E. The direction of the wind, from 4 p.m. to 1 p.m. it was difficult to ascertain the direction in which the storms (both at 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.) moved, as the clouds floated in every direction. It seemed most probable that they formed *in situ*. At 7 p.m. the force of the storm was to N.E., which, after a short time, became overhead and to S.W.; yet at 8 p.m. the clouds broke in S.W., and the storm was again in N.E. Consequently, the storm must either have passed over us in a N.E. current, and then returned in a S.W. current, or formed *in situ*; commencing soonest N.E. of us, and, when formed, moving in a S.W. current. Up to 7 p.m. there were about 320 flashes of lightning, and from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m. 450 flashes. At 8.15 p.m. 0.900 inch of rain had fallen since 2 p.m. At 8.30 p.m. the temperature 58 deg. 5 min.; pressure, 29.700; wind, N.E. At 9 p.m. the sky became dark from W. to S., with almost incessant lightning; at 9.10 p.m. lightning mostly in S.S.W., but extending from S.S.E. to W.; from 15 to 17 flashes per minute, of a blue colour, those in the other storm being mostly yellow; 9.25 p.m., heavy rain, electricity mostly positive; 9.45 p.m., lightning vivid and overhead; 10.30 p.m., became fair. 0.360 inch of rain had fallen since 9.25 p.m., making 3.262 inches since 9 a.m. During the past hour above 800 flashes took place. By 11 p.m., lightning distant in E., with now and then a flash in S.W.; 11.30, distant thunder in W. from another storm—most of the lightning in S.E. A brisk breeze sprung up 12.15 a.m.; more lightning, and heavy rain in brief showers; 9 a.m., additional rain, 0.115, making the largest amount ever recorded within 24 hours at this observatory—wind N.W., and a continuous drizzling rain. It is much to be feared that the corn will be injured, and, where grown in the valley, viz. 3.375 inches. I am, &c., E. J. LOWE.

Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham.

BRIGANDAGE IN AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The following particulars (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) have reached us relative to the stoppage and robbery of the diligence between Verona and Innsbruck, on the 14th. When the lumbering vehicle was about two miles and a half from Verona, it was surrounded by several robbers, who first stopped the horses, and then requested the guard to open the fore boot, in which the consignments of specie are generally placed. As the man displayed no inclination to obey orders he was dragged out of the coupé, and made to lie down flat on his face in the road, after a handful of sand had been thrown into his eyes. The travellers, who were not ill-treated by the robbers, were obliged to part with all their cash, but were permitted to retain possession of their watches and other valuables. The boot of the diligence contained four parcels, with money in them, which were carried off by the robbers.



THE GREAT CRUMLIN VIADUCT, ON THE NEWPORT, ABERGAVENNY, AND HEREFORD RAILWAY. TOTAL LENGTH, 1700 FEET; HEIGHT, 200 FEET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CRUMLIN VIADUCT.

FEW districts of England and Wales which are traversed by the "iron network" equal in interest and picturesque character the beautiful tract of country in which has been reared this marvellous railway work. Its importance in the extension of industrial wealth can scarcely be overstated; the tourist and the lover of beautiful nature must be grateful for the addition which it affords to his fields of healthful enjoyment; whilst the man of science must regard this structure as one of the finest specimens of engineering construction which has been produced in this age of mechanical triumphs. And scores of excursionists who may be undecided as to route may hereafter thank us for this week directing their attention to the great work at Crumlin, inasmuch as it may attract them to a succession of the finest scenery and the most interesting localities and associations to be enjoyed in our favoured land.

The Viaduct of Crumlin, which is the largest structure of its class in the world, has been erected for the purpose of extending the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford line to Taff Vale, thus opening the means of communication between the rich mineral districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; and beneath runs the Western Valley line of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company.

In a scientific point of view this wonderful structure is more remarkable as a combination of lightness and economy of material than it is for boldness of design and beauty of execution. Its peculiarities have lately been ably described by Mr. Clayton, the architect, in a paper read by him to the Institute of British Architects, "On the Bridges and Viaducts of the Present Day."

The Crumlin Viaduct, with the exception of the Aqueduct of Spoleto and the Portage Timber Viaduct in the United States, exceeds any other structure of the kind in height. It is a remarkable example of the modern application of iron to such purposes. The dimensions are as follow:—The total height from the bed of the river to the level of the rails is 200 feet—being within two feet of the height of the London Monument; the piers, from centre to centre, 150 feet; actual bearing of girder, 148 feet; the total length of viaduct, 600 yards. There are altogether ten spans or openings; but they are unequally divided by a tongue of land on which are placed masonry and earthworks, about 50 yards in length, making in reality, as far as the iron-work is concerned, two separate viaducts. The larger viaduct has seven spans and six piers; the smaller one three spans and two piers. The piers are formed of clusters of cast-iron columns, placed in stages. Each column is 17 feet long by 1 foot in diameter; cast hollow, the thickness of metal varying from 1 inch to $\frac{3}{4}$, diminishing within, the same external diameter and form of column being preserved throughout. The number of columns in each stage is fourteen, and they are arranged on plan, in the longer direction, in four rows of three each, with one standing singly at each end of the piers, which gives it a salient angular outline. The width between the columns at the base of the pier measures 13 feet 6 inches in every direction, taken on the square, excepting between the two centre rows, where it measures 6 feet throughout the height. The pier gradually diminishes to the top of the columns below the girders, where the dimension, 13 feet 6 inches, is reduced to 9 feet, and at the external angle columns to 2 feet. The dimensions of the piers at the base are, between the centres of the columns, 66 feet by 37 feet, and the upper dimensions 30 feet by 18 feet, giving a diminution of 30 feet in one direction, and of 9 feet in the other. To effect this, nearly all the columns are more or less inclined, and the two centre are the only upright ones. The four columns at the corners, forming the square of the piers, lean diagonally 4 feet 6 inches. The six intermediate columns correspond, but lean each in one direction only. The two single outside columns are most inclined, being 11 feet 6 inches out of the perpendicular, forming a raking brace. The top of each stage of columns is connected by horizontal cast girders, 1 foot deep, with 5-inch flanges, bolted together. There are also horizontal and vertical wrought tie-rods. The former are circular, and 2 inches in diameter, and the latter flat bars, 4 x $\frac{3}{4}$. They are tightened with wedges where necessary. The columns are fitted together with socket-joints, a projection of half an inch being left on the top of the cap, which fits into the base of the column above. These are held together by four ears cast on the top and bottom, which are fixed with bolts and nuts. The joints of the columns are turned and fitted together with the greatest nicety to ensure a perfect bearing. The base-plates upon which the columns stand vary from three feet to six feet in height, and have a plate three feet square resting on the masonry, into which they are joggled, plugged, bolted, and put together with sulphur-joints. The number of stages of columns to centre piers, it will be perceived, is ten, without base-plates. The upper stages of the columns are connected together at top by stronger horizontal girders than those below. They are finished with A-shaped or triangular bearers, placed over each row of columns below, upon which the girders rest. The foundations for the piers are formed of solid, flat-bedded, and jointed masonry; they were generally carried down to the solid rock, and vary from ten to three feet in depth.

The girders, 150 feet long, are formed of wrought iron, after Kenard's patent. This consists of a stout beam and a bottom-tie below, with a diagonal filling-in, the whole being supported by the top beam on the principle of an inverted truss; the mode of execution, however, differs much. The whole girder is gradually strengthened by an additional thickness of plates towards the centre, given by a close calculation of the forces required to be resisted. The bearing of the girder by which the whole is sustained, is worthy of particular notice. It is held by the ends of the upper beam only, the lower one dropping in a state of suspension; the weight thus entirely rests on the last pin, which passes through the outside diagonal tie. The top of the angular termination of the piers is furnished with a casting 3 feet 6 inches long and 5 inches wide, on the upper surface of which is a flat sinking $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Under the ends of the upper beam are placed cast-iron blocks, hollowed out on the upper surface to receive half the diameter of the pin, and of sufficient depth to raise the bottom flanges of the beam clear of the sliding groove. The block has perfect freedom of play backwards and forwards, to suit the expansion and contraction of the girders, as affected by the temperature of the atmosphere or the superincumbent weight. For this purpose a space of 9 in. is likewise left clear between the ends of the beams. The ordinary expansion and contraction in summer, between midday and midnight, does not exceed a quarter of an inch. The girders have been tested with a weight of 250 tons each, which produced a very slight deflection; and, were the viaduct loaded with locomotives, this would far exceed any weight that could ever be put upon them. The struts have also been tested with a crushing weight of 250 tons. The roadway is formed of six-inch planking, bolted to the beams, the rails laid on strong longitudinal-iron sleepers. An ornamental cast-iron balustrade is fixed on each side of the roadway. The whole viaduct is not straight on the plan, the approaches to the larger one being curved, to which the last spans of the viaduct accommodate themselves by a slight inclination southwards at the extremities.

The first column of this great work was fixed in December, 1853, by Lady Isabella Fitzmaurice, and is thence called the Isabella Pier. The entire work has been planned and carried out, to the satisfaction of every one concerned, by Mr. T. W. Kennard, of London. The engineers have been Mr. Liddell and Professor Gordon; and, notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, it is said to be the cheapest structure of its kind. The quantities of material used are believed to be the following: Wrought iron, 1300 tons; cast iron, 1250 tons; masonry, in foundation and abutments, 800 cubic yards; timber, 25,000 cubic feet. The viaduct was opened with great ceremony on the 1st of June last. When the first train passed over, a shout from thousands of voices rent the air; and the sight was a most spirit-stirring one. A dinner was afterwards given by Mr. Kennard, at which about 150 guests sat down, and the great event of the day was otherwise celebrated by a variety of rejoicings, in which all classes participated. Railway extension is in every way worthy of such commemoration, for all ranks are alike benefited by its well-directed influences.

THE HARVEST.—The damage done to the crops by the recent storms is generally stated not to have been so great as was anticipated. As a summary of the harvest, it may be said that the wheat crop may be pronounced unusually productive; the barley crop is of unusual extent, but will probably yield barely an average per acre; the oat crop is decidedly below its average productiveness; pulse crops are for the most part inferior; potatoes have promised better, but are more diseased than they have been for several years; the hay crop is good and unusually well got; turnips are generally inferior; mangold wurzels generally good.

OAK-TREE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN NUNEHAM PARK, OXFORDSHIRE.—In the late storm a fine oak was struck by lightning in Nuneham Park, the seat of G. G. Harcourt, Esq., M.P. The trunk, which measures at least 3 feet in diameter, is entirely severed, and denuded of bark. The top fell into, and is firmly fixed in, a cleft; the branches, split in innumerable pieces, are scattered some to a considerable distance, and lie around the trunk, witnessing to the extraordinary force of electric fluid.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR NORMAN R. LESLIE.

SIR NORMAN ROBERT LESLIE, sixth Baronet, of Wardis and Findrassie, county Moray, was the elder son of Sir Charles Abraham Leslie, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Adam Walker, Esq. He was born the 10th Dec., 1822, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father in 1833. Sir Norman, having entered the military service of the East India Company, became a Lieutenant of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. He was basely slain at Rohnce, on the 12th of last June, by the mutineers of his own regiment. The gallant and unfortunate Baronet is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir John Lloyd Leslie, the seventh Baronet, who was born on the 24th of July, 1824. The Leslies of Wardis are a very ancient and honourable Scottish family, deriving their descent lineally from George, third Earl of Rothes. Their Baronetcy, which, with one exception, is the oldest existing in Scotland, dates its creation as far back as 1627.

SIR J. A. H. BOYD, BART.

SIR JOHN AUGUSTUS HUGH BOYD, fourth Baronet, of Danson-hill, Kent, and Drummawillen, county Antrim, Lieutenant R.N., was the eldest son of Sir John Boyd, the third Baronet, by his wife, Harriet, second daughter of Hugh Boyd, Esq., of Ballycastle, county Antrim. He was born the 30th July, 1819, and entered the Royal Navy in 1832. He served as Mate on the Mediterranean station in the *Castor*, 38, Captain Edward Collier; and *Decastation* and *Medea* steamers, Captains Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie and Frederick Warden; and while in the former ship he was employed on shore at the taking, in 1840, of Caiffa and Teour, on the coast of Syria, where he also beheld the fall of St. Jean d'Acre. At Caiffa, in particular, he assisted in planting the Ottoman flag on the ramparts. He obtained his Lieutenancy on the 28th of May, 1845, and for a short time was attached, in the same year, to the *St. Vincent*, flag-ship of Sir Charles Rowley, at Portsmouth. He succeeded as fourth Baronet on the demise of his father in January, 1855. He married, on the 14th May, 1850, Honora Mary, third daughter of the late Charles B. Calmady, of Langdon Court, county Devon, by which lady he leaves a son and a daughter. The gallant Baronet died on the 7th inst., and is succeeded by his only son, Harley Hugh (born the 2nd November, 1853), now the fifth Baronet.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. W. BARNARD, K.C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY WILLIAM BARNARD, whose lamented death from cholera occurred before Delhi on the 5th of July last, was son of the Rev. William Barnard, LL.B., of Water Stratford, Bucks, nephew of the late General Sir Andrew Barnard, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea College, and great-grandson of the Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Derry, mentioned in Goldsmith's "Retaliation." He was born in 1799, and married, in 1828, Miss Crauford, daughter of the late Brigadier James C. Crauford. He was educated at Westminster School and Sandhurst, and entered the 1st (Grenadier) Foot Guards in June, 1814. He was for some time attached to the staff of his uncle, General Sir Andrew Barnard, when Commandant of Paris, in 1815, and was, subsequently, that gallant officer's Aide-de-Camp when Sir Andrew commanded the northern district. Sir Henry Barnard was himself Adjutant-General in the same district from 1847 to 1852, and afterwards was at the head of the South Wales district. He went to the Crimea in command of a brigade, and was there made a Major-General the 20th of June, 1854. After Lord Raglan's death he became chief of the staff, and he subsequently commanded a division of the army before Sebastopol, and was made a Lieutenant-General and K.C.B. After leaving the Crimea, Sir Henry Barnard held commands at Corfu and at Shorncliffe. In November last he was appointed a Major-General on the Staff at Bengal, and his services before Delhi, with his comparatively feeble force, since the outbreak of the mutiny of the Bengal regiments, were of no ordinary toil and anxiety, and doubtless accelerated his death. Sir H. W. Barnard descended, in the female line, from the ancient and honourable family of Jenyns, to which belonged Sarah Jennings, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, and Frances, "La Belle Jenyns."

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, whose death, before the walls of Lucknow, occurred on the 4th of July last, was a brother of Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, K.C.B., and was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, of the county of Londonderry, sometime Governor of Upnor Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. Sir Henry Lawrence was born at Mattara, in Ceylon, in 1806, and married, in 1837, Honoria, the youngest daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, of Carradonagh, which lady died in 1854. He was educated at the Diocesan school at Londonderry, and afterwards at the college of Addiscombe, and he entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company, in the Bengal Artillery, in 1821. He soon obtained the character of an able and energetic officer. He served in the Cabul campaign under General Sir George Pollock, in 1843, and received shortly afterwards the brevet rank of Major. In the same year he became British Resident at Nepal. He afterwards took part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, and was made a Military Companion of the Bath, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1846 he was Resident at Lahore, and agent for the Governor-General on the north-western frontier. On the annexation of the Punjab, in 1849, he was the Chief Commissioner for the government of that district, and he was made a K.C.B. In 1854 he obtained the rank of full Colonel, and was also nominated an honorary Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. Sir Henry Lawrence was the author of the "Adventures of an Officer in the Service of Runjeet Sing."

VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO WATERFORD.—During last week Waterford was honoured by the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived by special train at Fiddown station on Tuesday evening, whence he proceeded to Curraghmore, on a visit to the Marquis of Waterford. On the 20th he made his entry into Waterford amidst the ringing of joy-bells, the booming of guns, and the acclamations of the inhabitants. He was attended by his Aide-de-Camp and secretary, and accompanied by his sister, Lady Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Bessborough, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Clancarty, the Marquis and Marchioness of Alibury, Lord and Lady Carew, Lord St. Lawrence, and other distinguished persons. He received addresses from the Corporation, from the Chamber of Commerce, and from the Protestant clergy of the diocese, to each of which he gave a gracious and suitable reply. He then opened the Cattle Show, and inaugurated the Public Park (just completed for the recreation of the citizens), by planting a tree. He visited the National Model Schools, the Lunatic Asylum, and the hospitals; and in the evening attended the banquet of the Agricultural Society. His Excellency attended a grand ball on the 21st in the Townhall, where the elite of the neighbouring counties assembled to the number of 600. His Excellency on Saturday, the 23rd, steamed down the river, accompanied by the Marquis of Waterford and the other noblemen, when the beauties of the Suir and its great eligibility (for a harbour of refuge) were clearly pointed out. The steamer was accompanied by three other steamers, crowded with visitors. A splendid déjeuner à la fourchette was prepared for all on board. The fort of Duncannon fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns when passing and returning. His Excellency on Sunday started for the Waterford and Kilkenny station, where a special train conveyed him to Fiddown, to join Lord Bessborough, where he was to remain for the evening.

"Biarritz," says the *Messenger de Bayonne*, "has never been so animated and brilliant as this year. It contains at this time nearly 6000 bathers."

FATAL COLLISION OFF FLAMBOURGH HEAD.—The *Sea Nymph* steamer, from Gainsborough, came into collision, off Flamboorough Head, on Wednesday night week, with the *Emily Ann*, G. Martin, of Goole, which went down in deep water, carrying with her the master. The *Emily Ann* was laden with coals, and was on a voyage from Sunderland to Southwold.

BOARD OF TRADE TABLES.

WE have much to be grateful for in the present extremely fine weather, and in the great harvest which it is enabling our farmers through every part of the country safely to gather in. A more fruitful year has seldom been known. All the neighbouring Continent, too, with which we are now in close connection, is equally favoured, and the civilised world is teeming with abundance. At the close of last month, however, the trade tables for June made known to the public a great comparative falling off in our exports. Coming in conjunction with the news of the mutiny in India, which in the end is likely to be injurious to our trade, this fact caused those who are prone to look at the dark side of things to foreshadow some great decline in the national wealth.

Now we have the trade tables for July, and, to the general astonishment [and equally to the general satisfaction, they announce a very large increase in our exports. In addition, then, to a fine harvest, we have a flourishing trade, and it will be still more flourishing as the agriculturists, having gathered in their crops, come to the manufacturers for their winter supplies. Our home prospects are most cheering, and they will impart strength to the nation to maintain its ascendancy abroad.

In June the declared value of the exports fell off £30,247, as compared with June, 1856; in July it exceeded by £2,233,306 that of July, 1856—the excess being 22 per cent. In only one previous month of the year was there an equal increase. It is shared, too, we are happy to say, by all our great manufactures; cotton showing an increase of £440,740; linens, of £49,853; machinery, of £141,261; iron and steel, £134,357; silks, £43,356; woollens, £409,938, &c. A small proportion of this increase of value is due to a rise in the price of cotton and of several articles; but the increase in the quantities exported has generally kept pace with the increase in the value; and in woollens the increase in the quantity is greater than the increase in the value. There was an apprehension that the export trade of July would be seriously affected by the condition of India; but the exports to that country continued in July to be uniformly large, and in excess of the corresponding month of 1856. The total value of our exports was in July, 1856, £9,968,226; and in July, 1857, £12,201,532; and in the first seven months of 1856, £63,936,642; of 1857, £73,027,913—showing, in the seven months, an increase of £9,091,271, or upwards of 14 per cent. In 1855 the value of the exports in seven months was £51,262,705, the increase in 1857 over 1855 being 42 per cent. Of our export trade the shipping entered outwards is another indication. In July, 1856, it was 926,693 tons; in July, 1857, 995,546 tons. In the seven months of 1856 the tonnage entered outwards was 5,320,943 tons, and in the seven months of 1857 5,967,002 tons. So our shipping, which was flourishing in 1856, is still more flourishing in 1857.

Our import trade in July did not increase in such a remarkable manner as our export trade. Most of the principal articles, however, were imported in as great quantities as in 1855 and 1856. Corn we are not likely to want so much as last year, and less corn is at present imported. The crop of cotton in the United States was very short in 1856, and less raw cotton continues to be imported from the States in 1857 than in the previous year. In the seven months of 1857 it has amounted to only 4,557,363 cwt. against 5,324,089 cwt. in 1856. On the contrary, the raw cotton imported from India in the seven months of 1857 was 955,490 cwt. against 591,072 cwt. in the seven months of 1856. In July, 1857, the quantity imported was 159,487 cwt. against 114,527 cwt. in July, 1856. Of our other imports we will mention raw silk, which has increased from 463,867 lb. in July, 1856, to 893,326 lb. in July, 1857, and of it 326,774 lb. came from China, and 537,585 lb. from India. Till the commencement of the outbreak, therefore, the trade and prosperity of our great dependency continued to increase. Our shipping entered inwards in July, 1857, was 937,937 tons against 938,392 tons in July, 1856, an indication that the import trade in the two periods was nearly equal. In the seven months of 1856 the tonnage entered inwards was 4,266,294; and in 1857, 4,462,805; and, as it was very much greater in 1856 than in 1857, we may conclude that our import trade and our shipping in the month, and in the seven months of 1857, have been extremely flourishing.

The trade tables also supply evidence of what the people consume. Of excisable articles the quantities consumed were in the first six months as follows:—

	1856.	1857.
Malt	22,097,418 bush.	24,032,246 bush.
Paper	86,940,070 lb.	95,083,438 lb.
Spirits	11,265,265 gal.	11,742,523 gal.

Of some articles paying customs duties the quantities consumed in the seven months were—

	1856.	1857.
Coffee	21,088,058 lb.	20,768,671 lb.
Raw Sugar	4,226,552 cwt.	4,337,145 cwt.
Tea	37,833,642 lb.	41,517,946 lb.
Tobacco (stemmed)	9,154,731 lb.	8,277,415 lb.
(unstemmed)	9,465,979 lb.	10,594,659 lb.

The well-being of the people generally may be inferred from the progressive increase in the consumption of articles paying Customs and Excise duties, which the Legislature, but not with uniform success, directs rather against luxuries than necessities. On the evidence of the trade tables we may well congratulate our readers on the continued prosperity of our ever-increasing community.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY OF YORKSHIRE (Kelly and Co.).—This extension of the metropolitan directory plan to the county of York must be considered as a great advantage to that most important district. This is the first directory for the north of England which the publishers have yet produced. The size and population of the county have rendered it a most laborious undertaking; but the publishers believe the present volume to contain an accurate account of every city, town, parish, and township within this large county of England. The official lists and the private and commercial directories have been corrected to the time of publication; and painstaking and vigilance in the respective departments have enabled the publishers to produce a volume of some 1700 pages, devoted exclusively to Yorkshire and its living interests. We need scarcely add that from the inhabitants of the county and the public generally the work deserves substantial patronage.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SHOW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND has been held this year in the city of Waterford, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of this month, and has proved one of the best shows that has taken place. The implements, especially, were in greater number and of superior quality than on any previous occasion. The finest breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, besides poultry, were effectually represented; and this part of Ireland cannot be backward in the science of high farming, when we find that many of the prizes were taken by local exhibitors. During the show the Lord Lieutenant was entertained at Curraghmore, the beautiful seat of the Marquis of Waterford, within ten miles of the city. The show was formally opened by his Excellency on the 19th.

NAUTICAL FETE AT TEIGNMOUTH.—On Monday, on the occasion of the usual annual regatta at Teignmouth, there was a fete, the object of which was to assist the Royal National Life-boat Institution, which keeps at Teignmouth, and at fifty or sixty other places on the coast, a life-boat to render assistance to a shipwrecked crew. Various ingenious contrivances for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck were successfully tested. Among other experiments made was the following:—A vessel was exhibited in the offing with her gear adrift, ensign reversed, and her minute-guns firing. On the signals being made, the life-boat, well manned, was launched, and proceeded to the ship. The crew were taken on board the life-boat, and were brought on shore. Successful experiments were also made with Captain Manby's apparatus, Mr. Offord's expanding fluke grapnel, and various other contrivances for saving life at sea.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

INDIA is sure to be the all-engrossing subject connected with literature for the remainder of this year at least. As for a new book at the end of the Session and the Dog-days (though the heat is great enough to have justified the almanack papers in extending the canine period to a Parliamentary extent), no one, in the Row or out of it, looks for a new book just now. As for Albemarle-street, we are assured, in the Row and in Amen-corner, that the publication of Dr. Livingstone's book is postponed till "next term;" and it is not unlikely, after all, that the African traveller's book will be "the feature" of the great Albemarle-street sale in November next. But books, like venison, may be kept too long; and the day for Livingstone will, in all probability, be past by the time that Mudie's cart is seen re-perambulating Tyburnia and Belgravia. The tale of the Crimea seems now (so important is India to us) nearly as old as the tale of Troy; and as for the Peninsular war, unless the prince of soldier-historians kept it alive (long may he live to assert truth in his bayonet-pointed English!), we are almost inclined to look upon it as of a period coeval with the civil wars under Charles I., and the Low Country wars under Queen Elizabeth, or, still later, under Dugald Dalgetty. Yes, India will supply the staple commodity of the next London publishing season. We already hear of more than one good book connected with the East which can now be published in spite of Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street.

Curiously applicable to the present moment is a passage in that poem for all periods of life—Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope." Look at the analysis given by the poet himself of the first part of his great theme: "The barbarous policy of Europeans in India—prophecy in the Hindoo mythology of the expected descent of the Deity to redress the miseries of their races and to take vengeance on the violators of justice and mercy." And how is this strung to immortal song? Listen:—

Did Peace descend to triumph and to save,
When freeborn Britons cross'd the Indian wave?
Ah no! To more than Rome's ambition true,
The Nurse of Freedom gave it not to you!
She the bold route of Europe's guilt began,
And in the march of Nations led the van.

The poet then proceeds to foretell the inevitable Avatar which this year seems to have made good.

'Tis certainly mysterious that the name
Of prophet and of poet is the same!

sings Sir John Denham, and in this instance sings truly.

We can safely recommend the careful perusal of an admirable appeal to the English people made by Mr. Connon—formerly the editor, and now the proprietor, of the *Bombay Gazette*. It is made by him in behalf of the freedom of the press in India. One of his questions put to the Board of Control and to the Directors is much to the point. How, he asks, if we are not to print matter "having a tendency to weaken the friendship towards the British Government of native Princes, Chiefs, or States in dependence upon or in alliance with it"—for so your directions run—you no longer allow us to reprint the admirable farewell minute of your own pet Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, written only last year, and printed by you only last year. The passage about Cashmere is strong enough to weaken the friendship of the so-called tyrant of Cashmere.

Our great Gothic architect, Mr. George Gilbert Scott, has written a capital letter to the *Times* respecting the recent public competition for the new Government Offices at Whitehall—of which, by the way, we are not likely to hear any more (in any way satisfactory) for some years to come. Mr. Scott is a little too conventional to our tastes; and one mistake (too common, we fear, with architects) he makes in his letter. The object of the competition, he tells us, was "to beautify the neighbourhood of the new Houses of Parliament, and supply a great public necessity." Was not the public necessity of greater moment than the local improvement?

Improvements are going on in Edinburgh, "Edina Scotia's darling seat." Holyrood—called by William Hamilton of Bangour, much to the dissatisfaction of Dr. Johnson,

The virtuous palace where no Monarch dwells—

is now being made habitable for a virtuous Queen. At the other end of "modern Athens" they are not doing so well. Where that true Scottish architect, Mr. Billings, was to have given us (and no one would have done it better) a chapel attached to the Castle, Lord Panmure has now decided on erecting "a garrison armoury," from the designs of a Royal Engineer.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell will write and republish "Lives," will assert without inquiry, and will not read "Notes and Queries"! Only this year he has reprinted his "Life of Lord Chancellor Charles Yorke," and reprinted it with a tremendous mistake in the beginning, and one equally tremendous at the end. Finding among the Hardwicke MSS. a letter from Sir Robert Walpole, written from Houghton after his "fall" to "Dear Charles," he at once assumes that it was written to Charles Yorke, then a lad of twenty, and not, as it really was, to the old battered rake (and Walpole's bosom friend), old General Charles Churchill, made memorable in verse by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Moreover, the letter has been in print upwards of one hundred years, and is invariably and justly referred to by all the great Minister's biographers as a pleasing illustration of his mind when no longer in power. Then the same life concludes with a well-known poem commencing:—

Stript to the naked soul, &c.,

sometimes assigned to Pope, but really written, not by Pope, or by Charles Yorke (my Lord Campbell), but by Aaron Hill. We have only *dip't* into the new volume; and here, as we dip again, is another gross blunder. Lord Campbell makes Sir Charles Hanbury Williams (the wit), who died in 1759, and who had ceased to sing years before, write verses on the promotion of Bathurst to the Chancellorship in 1771. Fie, my Lord Campbell!

THE FETE AT NUNEHAM PARK, the seat of Mr. Harcourt, M.P., which took place on the 4th instant, in favour of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund, has left a balance to be carried to the society of £510 0s. 6d. This is highly satisfactory to the promoters of the scheme, and will be exceedingly acceptable, as the fund has 78 widows and 122 orphans on its list, and the expenditure annually reaches £1000. The society is supported by the servants of the Great Western Railway Company, assisted by an annual donation of £100 from the board, and the subscriptions of a few constant travellers on the Great Western Railway, who give a donation to the Widows' Society instead of gratuity to the porters, &c.

AN EXCURSION TO WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Monday a party of upwards of 2000 persons, consisting principally of respectable mechanics and their wives, proceeded from the east end of London to visit Windsor Castle. They occupied thirty-eight carriages, belonging to the South-Western Railway Company. After ascending the Round Tower, and going over the State apartments, the Royal Mews, promenading on the North-terrace, and taking a peep at the Long Walk, they proceeded to the Brocas, where commodious tents, abundance of refreshments, and every accommodation had been prepared for them, and where they danced, sang, and amused themselves until seven o'clock, when they took their departure.

MUSIC.

FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS AT WORCESTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

SOME 134 years ago a Dr. Blisse, Chancellor of Hereford, proposed that the annual choral meetings which had been held since the beginning of the eighteenth century in the cities of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester in rotation, should be utilised by the collection of money at the church doors for charitable purposes. It is now the established custom to devote the proceeds of the festival to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poor clergy in the three dioceses. Unhappily it is notorious that the expenses of the oratorios, &c., swallow up nearly all the available amount raised at the cathedral doors; and it has of late been a serious question whether the festivals should not be discontinued, as not answering the purpose for which they were established. We are happy to say that the result of the fashionable gathering at Worcester this week promises to stop the mouths of utilitarian grumblers for some time to come, the celebration having been better attended, and the collection-plates better filled, than in any previous year. There is great difference between the £48 18s. raised at Worcester in 1725 by the sermon of the great founder of the meeting, and the £270 collected in the same cathedral city after a sermon by the brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1857.

Worcester—*floreat semper, fidelis civitas!*—has been filled to overflowing during the present week, and there never was a greater number of aristocratic visitors. The cathedral has been greatly improved since the last festival in 1854, by the removal of coats of whitewash from the stone walls and the Purbeck marble columns in the choir, and by various alterations in the beautiful Lady Chapel.

The programme of the festival performances up to Wednesday night consisted of a rehearsal of Dr. Elvey's "Anthem," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and some few solos of the oratorios, on Monday; full cathedral service on Tuesday morning, followed by a sermon for the widow and orphan fund, by the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, the recently-appointed Canon of Worcester; the "Elijah" on Wednesday, and concerts at the College Hall every evening. The grand features of the service of Tuesday were the Dettingen "Te Deum" (which is generally given at these festivals, and which it may be observed, took the place of the same composer's "Te Deum" composed for the Peace of Utrecht, and has ever since maintained its position in the grand services of the three choirs), and a new anthem, by Dr. George Job Elvey, of St. George's, Windsor, "Sing, Oh Heavens." In the former Miss Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Thomas took the solo parts. Miss Dolby's opening, "We praise Thee, O God," was given with exquisite taste; but the gem of the hymn was Mr. Weiss's fine solo, "Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin." In Dr. Elvey's "Anthem" Madame Clara Hepworth appeared, and reassured her numerous admirers, who have felt anxious about her voice, by her really first-rate performance of a somewhat difficult part. The concert in the evening was very well selected, and included Mendelssohn's "Lorely" fragment, and Hatton's new cantata, "Robin Hood," which was loudly applauded. On Wednesday there was a full choral service in the morning in the cathedral, performed by the members of the three choirs, and at half-past eleven "Elijah" was given with grand effect. At half-past two, about an hour after the second part had commenced, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entered, accompanied by the Rev. Canon John Ryle Wood, his former tutor, and was received with every mark of respect. Mr. Sims Reeves was, of course, the principal singer, and the eminent tenor was in excellent voice on this occasion. His solo, "Then shall the righteous shine," was admirably rendered, and produced a thrilling effect. Gardoni was also very successful in the parts allotted to him, and we only regret that the quartet, "O, come, every one," was a comparative failure.

In a financial point of view, the meeting is undoubtedly a great success. Among the stewards who have made themselves liable for the expenses are the Lord Bishop of Worcester (president), the Hon. and Rev. T. Coventry, Earl Beauchamp, Sir George R. Philips, Bart., Mr. Laslett, M.P., Mr. Foley, M.P., Mr. Foster, M.P., and other gentlemen. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the benevolent object (which ought to be borne in mind by the visitors—voluntaries of pleasure) of these meetings will be amply furthered this year.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday this theatre reopened with the opera company collected by Mr. Beale for the representation of the Italian lyric drama by some of its most celebrated artists, under the direction of Signor Schira. The first opera was "Traviata," the part of *Violetta* by Mme. Gassier, who sang exquisitely and gave to Verdi's music a thoroughly original expression, full of spirit and brilliancy, yet with a precision perfectly accurate and truth-loving. Signor Mario undertook *Alfredo*, and performed with his wonted grace and power, while his singing was the perfection of cultivated art. The part of the elder *Germont* was attempted by Signor Dragone, a new and excellent singer, who was well received by the audience. On Tuesday Grisi appeared as *Norma*, and displayed her usual passion and grandeur. She was enthusiastically applauded, and honoured with an abundance of bouquets. The part of *Adalgisa* was finely supported by Mme. Gassier; and Herr Reichardt was highly meritorious in *Pollio*. In *Orovoso* Signor Bailou acquitted himself with credit. On Wednesday the opera of "Rigoletto" was powerfully cast. Mme. Gassier in *Gilda*, and Mme. Alboni in *Maddalena*, were both very successful; and Mario, in the merry Duke, was abundant in spirit, gaiety, and voice. Signor Dragone, too, justified by his *Rigoletto* the impression of the former evening. The house has been fully and respectably attended.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—On Friday week this theatre closed until the 12th of October. The performance was that of "The Tempest;" after which Mr. Kean addressed the audience in the following speech:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The closing night of our season having arrived, it becomes my agreeable duty to thank you very sincerely for one of the most successful seasons of my management—a success, I am happy to say, emanating, with a single exception, from the works of Shakespeare. The nightly crowds which have thronged this theatre sufficiently indicate that we do not now close from any diminished attraction, but simply because, the two past seasons having been almost one uninterrupted campaign, Mrs. Kean and myself feel at length the necessity of a few weeks' cessation from such incessant toil of body and mind. On the 12th of October we hope to welcome you here to a redecorated theatre, from which date I anticipate little, if indeed any, further repose until the conclusion of my managerial career. In the meantime I shall exert my utmost power to promote what I believe to be the best interests of the drama, and thereby merit a continuance of that favour hitherto so liberally bestowed upon my efforts by my truest and steadiest friend—the public." The speech was received with loud applause throughout, save at the passage in which Mr. Kean hinted at the approaching close of his managerial career. This passage was received in silence, as the rest of the speech was honoured by cheers.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The grand "festival," which is to terminate this second season of the Royal Surrey Gardens, commenced on Monday night with extraordinary success. The entertainments were of varied and unprecedented attraction, both in the grounds and in the Music-hall. The concert was distinguished by the appearance of Grisi and Alboni, for the first time together since the year 1848. The rest of the concert united the classical and more ephemeral styles, to which combination M. Jullien has long accustomed his patrons. The exhibitions outside comprised the performances of a military band, an old English morris dance, Ethiopian serenaders, the brothers Elliott, a complete Spanish ballet; the "poses gymnastiques" of Herr Connor, who threw no less than fifty-four back somersaults in succession; ten balloons of small dimensions; various other entertainments, musical and otherwise, on the lake; and last, but not least, a "café chantant," or rather a concert *à fresco*, in which Miss Rose Braham and other vocalists took part. A grand display of fireworks, amidst which Mademoiselle Pauline Violanti made a "perilous ascent" terminated the entertainments. The festival is to continue for a fortnight, with Grisi, Alboni, Mme. Gassier, and all the extensive attractions we have attempted to describe. The first three days of the ensuing week will be devoted to the benefit of M. Jullien, whose statement at the recent meeting of shareholders proved that the manner in which he had been treated, in a pecuniary sense, by the directors, entitled him to the sympathy of the public. Not having been paid for his services during the present season, and having made himself personally liable for various expenses which ought properly to have fallen upon the directors, M. Jullien was certainly placed in no enviable position; and it is gratifying to know that Mr. Beale (who long ago retired from the direction of the gardens) readily came for-

ward with his money and his artistes to assist, by means of the "grand closing festival," in securing to a public favourite some compensation for the loss he has sustained.

MYDDLETON HALL.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Frederic Shrivall gave a new illustrated musical lecture before a numerous and fashionable audience, by whom he was much applauded. The subject was "A Trip to the Crimea; or, Boulogne to Sebastopol." The lecturer described the route and adventures of his journey, both elocutionally and lyrically. The songs were particularly admired. Much of the narrative was of a humorous sort, and presented sketches of odd characters on board ship and on the steppes of Southern Russia. The man who had lost his umbrella, and the cockney to whom everything was "werry remarkable," were favourites. The whole was illustrated by some excellent moving dioramic views by Dalby.

PROVINCIAL DRAMA.—The local journals speak in high terms of praise of Mr. Dillon's *Othello*, both at Liverpool and Manchester. At the former place the same tragedy was performed, with Mr. Ryder, of the Princess' Theatre, in the character of the Moor; Miss Edith Heraud, who is engaged for a limited period, supporting *Desdemona*. Her recent appearance in *Medea* is noticed on the bills, and the English version will, it is believed, be shortly reproduced on the Liverpool stage.

MR. ALBERT SMITH AND MONT BLANC.—On Saturday the season at the Egyptian Hall closed until the middle of November, when, according to the statement of the lecturer, it will reopen with a new entertainment, the materials of which will be gathered during a tour through "the popular Switzerland"—by Zurich, the Rigi, Lucerne, and Grindelwald, to Chamouni, and thence over the Great St. Bernard to Genoa." Mr. Smith will thence take ship for Naples, and hopes that, in Pompeii, in the Blue Grotto at Capri, and in the Grotto de Cane, and on the summit of the crater of Vesuvius, he may find something suitable to his entertainment. Mr. Smith gave a statement of his expenses—namely, rent, nearly £600 a year; working expenses, £75 a week; yearly alterations, £500; and in 1854 nearly £1000. With these drawbacks, he repudiated the notion that he had, or could have, made a large fortune.

WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORFOLK AT SHEFFIELD.

A PUBLIC welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk was given on Wednesday week in the Botanical Gardens at Sheffield. The day was most favourable for the festivity. From an early hour the town wore a jaunty air, and there was an appearance in the main thoroughfares of holiday-making and pleasure-seeking. A good display of banners was exhibited from windows in Church-street, High-street, Fargate, &c. Soon after noon there was a general movement towards the gardens, both of pedestrians and parties in carriages. The arrangements made in the gardens reflected great credit on the management.

Shortly after two o'clock the Mayor and the chief guests entered the building. Those who took their places at the chief table were the Mayor (who presided), supported on his right by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Lord George Manners, the Master Cutler and his lady, Sir Arnold Knight, Lady Newport, and the Rev. — Fisher, Rector of St. Marie's Catholic Church; by her Grace the Duchess, Col. Hodge, the Mayoress, M. Ellison, Esq.; Ladies Mina, Ellen, and Mary Howard; Wilson Overend, Esq., Lady Adeliza Manners, S. Butcher, Esq., and the Rev. J. Stacey. The vice-chairs were occupied by Aldermen T. B. Turton, W. Fisher, jun., John Carr, and W. Pavecott. Nearly all the chief persons of Sheffield were present, and among them was a great number of ladies. The repast was elegant, various, and abundant, and the wines were of the choicest vintage.

The dîner being ended, and the customary loyal toasts having been given and duly responded to, the Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk"—said: "Perhaps it might have been expected that some formal address should be presented from that town, representing as he did to a great extent the tenantry of the noble Duke; and that that address should have been presented in due form to his Grace. He was happy, however, to say that it was far more consonant with his Grace's wishes that all ceremony and state should be laid aside. It was his wish to meet them there as a company of his friends and fellow-townsmen. Upon the part of that company he had to express to his Grace the high satisfaction they felt in the choice which he had made of Sheffield as a place of occasional residence. The great urbanity which his Grace had been pleased to manifest towards the people of Sheffield was, he was persuaded, well appreciated; and, while the Duke met among the townsmen of Sheffield all that independence of character and sentiment which was usually found amongst those who had been the achievers of their own fortunes, he would at the same time find among them all that respectful attachment which was due from them to those occupying his Grace's distinguished rank. All there greatly valued the blessings of religious freedom. They respected to the full the rights of conscience. They, therefore, would, he was sure, be most backward ever to seek from his Grace anything which might in any way be thought to be inconsistent with his own religious convictions. At the same time, in that age, when social improvement was so marked; when there had been on every hand such a large improvement in the condition of the people—such an advancement in all that respected their material and social well-being and happiness—he was persuaded that there would be to his Grace many opportunities and occasions upon which he could largely benefit the people of this town without interfering with his own personal convictions of duty. I can only add (said the Mayor in conclusion) that, as your Grace has only recently come amongst us, your residence, and that of the Duchess of Norfolk, may be found the occasion of great happiness to yourselves, and that we may all of us long live to enjoy the kind presence which we are now assembled to greet. I trust that it may please God to bless your Grace and the youthful family which surrounds you; and that you may enjoy the social and political position which your distinguished rank commands. Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing to you 'The health of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and her Grace the Duchess, and the youthful members of their family.'"

The toast was drunk in a bumper, with three times three. His Grace rose amid loud cheers. He said: Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I always find it extremely difficult to express my feelings in words, and I never found before so great a difficulty in doing so; nor had I ever before occasion to find so great a difficulty. I have never before received, or expected to receive, so brilliant and warm a reception. Much as my family has been connected with this ancient town and its neighbourhood, circumstances have for some years past prevented it from sharing as much in the social duties of the neighbourhood as a common interest would appear to have called upon it to do. Now, I am ever anxious to bear my tribute of gratitude to that gentleman who has superintended the management of my family property in this neighbourhood, because I cannot but think that a great share of that warm, that generous reception which you have accorded us to-day has arisen from the fact that his management has not been illiberal—by which I mean not merely an uprightness to his employer, but that it has been characterised by a liberality and right feeling to his neighbours. I am anxious, therefore, in thanking you for your kindness, your warmth and generosity, that he should have his share in the expression of your good feelings. Ladies and gentlemen, this fête can never be forgotten by the Duchess and myself. By our children—and I am sorry we have not brought more of them with us—the smallest details will not be forgotten. I speak this in respect of my own experience. The first great banquet at which I was ever present in your town was given in the Music Hall, on the occasion of my mother laying the foundation-stone of St. Marie's Church. That was the first time I ever attended a great meeting; and the smallest detail of that occasion is still fresh in my mind. So will the smallest details of this grand banquet be present in the minds of my children during their lives. Ladies and gentlemen, I most sincerely hope that this courteous and kind reception on your part—it has already given rise to similar feelings upon our part—will, as years succeed each other, not only continue, but strengthen. I will, before sitting down, ask permission of the Mayor to propose a toast in which we are all and every one of us interested. At the same time it is not a selfish toast; but it is one which finds an echo in every part of the world, and wherever the British flag waves, or British enterprise has planted her foot. It is a toast in which, I say, we are all interested, myself not less than you—it is "Health and prosperity to the trade of Sheffield."

The Master Cutler responded in an effective speech. Mr. Wilson Overend proposed "The health of Lord George Manners and Lady Adeliza Manners," which was received with cheers, and gracefully responded to by Lord George Manners.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk then asked permission of the Mayor to propose one other toast. He had had it instilled into him from childhood that there was nothing soft or green in Yorkshire,



FETE TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORFOLK IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, SHEFFIELD.

But at the same time he knew that the highest virtues were to be found there. They had drunk prosperity to the trade of Sheffield, and now he had selected for his toast the health of a lady whom they would all consider well fitted to take her place at the head of the ladies of Sheffield. He begged to propose, with all the honours which were paid to the ladies, "The Mayoress and the Ladies of Sheffield."

The Mayor returned thanks on behalf of the Mayoress and the ladies of Sheffield, and especially those present at the banquet.

The principal guests then left the table and the company separated,

spreading themselves over the gardens, and enjoying the cooling breeze until the ball-room had been put in readiness. About half-past four o'clock the Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess, and the other principal guests returned to the ball-room, and almost immediately the ball commenced. The Duke of Norfolk led off the dance with Miss Alice Overend, Lord G. Manners with Mrs. Westenholm, and Mr. Overend with Lady Adeliza Manners. The band, which were full and efficient, was ably led by Mr. Millward, and the dancing was spirited.

Up to seven o'clock the townspeople continued to flock to the gardens. Great numbers of the guests, including the Duke and Duchess, were, until nearly the close of the ball, seated in the marquee enjoying the beauties of the gardens, the refreshing summer's breeze, and the prospect of the distant hills; whilst others promenaded on the walk between the greenhouses and the marquee, and on the lawn.

The day was most favourable for the festivity, and the fête passed off with great éclat—the arrangements in the gardens reflecting great credit on the management.



FETE TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NORFOLK AT SHEFFIELD: THE DEJEUNER.



WILD DUCK.

NAUTILUS.

EAGRE.

FAIRY.

BOSTON REGATTA: THE START FOR THE MEMBER'S CUP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SILLOTH DOCK, THE NEW PORT FOR CARLISLE.

As regards railway communication, there are few cities in the kingdom of greater importance than Carlisle, forming as it does the terminus of the Caledonian Railway and the Glasgow and South-

western Railway northward, the Maryport and Carlisle Railway westward, the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway eastward, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway southward. In addition to which Carlisle will, in all probability, in a short period of time, form the terminus of a direct route to Edinburgh, by a communication with the Edinburgh

and Harwich branch of the North British Railway. Notwithstanding the great amount of traffic thus converging to Carlisle, and its situation at the head of the Solway Firth—the whole southern shores of which at one time formed the boundary of its ancient port—up to the present time there has existed no harbour at all commensurate



SIR JAMES GRAHAM LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SILLOTH DOCK, THE NEW PORT FOR CARLISLE.

with its rapidly-increasing requirements. In the year 1823 a canal was formed from Carlisle to a point on the southern shore of the Solway Firth, seven miles distant, capable of being navigated by vessels of 100 tons. A small port was formed at its seaward terminus, since called Port Carlisle. Here a flourishing trade was carried on, chiefly with Liverpool; which was still further increased, after the year 1836, by the opening of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. But a rapid diminution in the traffic of the canal followed; and in 1853 an Act was obtained empowering its conversion into a railway. The want of a proper harbour, however, prevented the development of the traffic; and it was felt, on the part of the railway company, that it would be desirable to extend the line to Silloth Bay—an ancient harbour of refuge for shipping, with a large area of deep water, and possessing obvious facilities for the construction of a floating dock.

An Act for the construction of a railway to Silloth, with a dock, pier, and other works, was next obtained; and, on the 31st August, 1855, the first turf of the railway was cut by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., and the works were completed last year.

The railway being thus available for the conveyance of the necessary materials, the dock originally designed by Mr. J. B. Hartley, of Liverpool, was commenced, under the direction of Mr. Abernethy, of Parliament-street, London, as engineer-in-chief. The works consist of a jetty, or landing-pier, for goods and passengers in transit between steamers and the railway, 1000 feet in length; together with a floating dock, in the first place, of 4 acres area, with an entrance 60 feet in width, having a depth of water of 24 feet over the sill at ordinary spring tides. Of these works the jetty, or pier, has been completed, and trains pass along its whole length, transmitting and receiving goods and passengers to and from the shipping. In addition to this work, 1600 feet of wharfing fronting the sea has been executed, inclosing and reclaiming from the sea an area of eight acres in extent; an extensive cofferdam, for the exclusion of the tidal water from the site of the dock, having been constructed, and the space within excavated to the necessary depth. Sir James Graham, who has taken a deep interest in the scheme from its commencement, was invited to lay the foundation-stone on the 18th inst., the day being kept as a general holiday in Carlisle; and an immense concourse of persons attended, not only from that city and the various towns, but also by steamers from the opposite coast of Scotland. Sir J. Graham, attended by the directors, a great number of the neighbouring gentry, and the representatives of the various railway companies, arrived on the ground about half-past two o'clock, and after an inspection of the completed works a procession was formed to the north-eastern corner of the dock, where preparations had been made for laying the stone. A box containing the usual coins was then placed beneath it.

The stone being lowered into its resting-place, Sir James received from the engineer-in-chief a mallet and silver trowel, and duly cemented and adjusted the stone in its place, an appropriate prayer having been read by the Rev. F. Redford, Rector of Holme St. Paul's.

Sir James Graham, stepping upon the stone he had just laid, then addressed the people, stating the gratification he felt at the progress which the works had made since he commenced the Silloth Railway. He then drew an interesting picture of the rise and progress of the port of Liverpool, and expressed a hope that similar success may attend the great work at Carlisle. "It is," said the right hon. Baronet, "a work of charity and humanity. This channel of Solway is in winter exposed to great dangers. Think, when this dock and its harbour are accomplished, how many fainting hearts, when the vessel is threatened, will look upon it as a blessing; and that they will have a harbour where they may seek security and safety. It is a work not only of commerce and with a view of trade, but it is a work in which humanity is combined with the desire of profit." The right hon. Baronet concluded by observing:—"As to the agriculture of the county of Cumberland, in his youth he came to Abbey Holme to learn a lesson. Now they were here to establish a new dock—a Carlisle port; and he hoped to the remotest posterity the work that they had this day done might be remembered as worthy their time and generation."

At the close of the right hon. Baronet's address three cheers were given for the success of the dock, and the band played "God Save the Queen." The procession then re-formed, and the Solway Hotel, with several other new buildings, was visited. Subsequently the whole party adjourned to the large goods shed of the company, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion, where a handsome dinner had been prepared. Nearly 500 gentlemen sat down to the repast.

The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were duly given and honoured, after which the Vice-Chairman proposed "The Members for the City, Sir James Graham and Mr. William Nicholson Hodgson."

Sir James Graham, after warmly acknowledging the toast, referred to the present crisis in India, and speaking of our prospects in that empire said: I have the deepest conviction that neither the army nor the navy of the present day will be found to be degenerated (Cheers). That army and that navy—all forced and compulsory service being now at an end—are volunteers. They are drawn from the great body of the people of this country. I say with pride and satisfaction that, now growing an old man, I do perceive in the great body of the people of this country, within the last quarter of a century, the most marked improvement. They are more highly intelligent; they are better instructed; their love of liberty is not abated; but the love of order is more universally pervading. And a people so free, so instructed, by nature so gallant, cannot, in my opinion, fail to send forth to the most distant parts of the earth soldiers and sailors, freemen like themselves, volunteers, to uphold the honour of their native land, to sustain the renown of our flag, and to prevent the ignominy that such an empire as ours should perish (Loud cheers). I do not believe it. An empire which the Clives and Wellesleys have won a Canning will not lose. As relates to our army, there are traits in the characters of the men who have gone forth to take the command which, did despondency exist in any quarter, would forbid it to be general. Just think of Sir Colin Campbell. He knows that country well. He was a follower of Sir Charles Napier. He is imbued with the spirit of a soldier and Highlander; and if he failed to do his duty that right hand would indeed have forgot its cunning (Cheers). Then there is Windham of the Median. While there was peace in India he refused a command. When war breaks out he offers his services, leaves Parliament and Norfolk, and everything attractive, and goes forth to take the second place under Sir Colin Campbell (Cheers). I might multiply instances; but I did you not for a moment to think of desponding. I am satisfied that those who have gone forth partake of the spirit which actuates the people of this country—that we have not degenerated—that the difficulty will be overcome—that, when overcome, the causes which have led to this misfortune will receive the most anxious consideration of the Legislature. Proper remedies must and will be applied; but the empire must be saved; and, by the blessing of Providence, I have no doubt that we shall prosper (Prolonged cheers).

BOSTON ROYAL REGATTA.

FOR some years past the Regatta of the Royal Boston Yacht Club has been gradually increasing in importance and interest; and this year, but for the unfortunate accident to which we shall have to refer hereafter, would have proved no exception to the rule.

Early in the season the club applied to the borough members for subscriptions, and H. Ingram, Esq., offered a very handsome silver cup to be run for; W. H. Adams, Esq., also very liberally subscribed £10. The regatta was held as announced on Thursday week, and the weather on that day was everything which a true yachtsman could desire.

The course was from Maud Foster Sluice, round the numerous buoys in the Deep, and finishing at the boat off the Upper Sea-head Buoy, keeping south of all the Black Buoys the whole of the course. Time allowance half a minute a ton.

The following yachts entered and started in each class:—

FIRST CLASS—For the Silver Cup, and £5 for Second boat.			
Enterprise	25 tons ..	Captain Bacon, Gainsborough.	
Wild Duck	31 tons ..	P. G. Crosswell, Esq., Lynn.	
Fairy	25 tons ..	W. H. Lewis, Esq., Boston.	
Nautilus	4 tons ..	F. Plummer, Esq., Frinton.	
SECOND CLASS—For a Purse of 10 guineas.			
Jenny	7 tons ..	C. Anderson, Esq., Commodore, Boston.	
Arrow	3 tons ..	Mr. E. A. Milford, Boston.	
Trumpeter	4 tons ..	Mr. E. Turner, Boston.	
THIRD CLASS—For a Purse of 17 guineas, for Yachts not exceeding 5 tons.			
Waterwitch	5 tons ..	Mr. J. Pilley, Boston.	
Viper	3 tons ..	Mr. Southwell, Boston.	
Little Mosquito ..	4 tons ..	Mr. Bousler, Boston.	
Phantom	3 tons ..	Mr. Large, Boston.	
Kitten	5 tons ..	Mr. J. G. Marshall, Boston.	
Peril	4 tons ..	Mr. Crawford, Wyberton.	

Any vessel of the second or third class coming in before those entered for the cup to be entitled to the first-class prize.

At half-past six in the morning, the various contesting yachts, accompanied by a host of other craft, mustered at the starting-point near Maud Foster Sluice. The banks on each side were, even at that early hour, lined with people to see the start. At five minutes past seven, the first signal gun gave the note of preparation, and three

minutes afterwards, when the second gun was fired, the first-class yachts, which formed the first line, were up sails and away. The other classes followed at intervals of three minutes. The view on the river when the yachts were fairly under way formed a scene of great beauty.

Amongst the craft in the Deep we observed the pilot sloop, which had on board several Boston gentlemen, the Mayor of Nottingham, with several fellow-citizens, and the members of the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway committee, who came to satisfy themselves of the capabilities of the Boston harbour; and the Nottingham gentlemen expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the port of Boston as an export place for the produce of their coal-fields.

The Fairy took the lead at starting, and, after a most exciting race, through very heavy water, the yachts arrived at the winning-post as follows:—

Wild Duck	1.21.20
Fairy	1.25.23
Eagle	1.30

The second and third class prizes were won respectively by the Jenny and Kitten.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the melancholy accident before alluded to, in which two poor fellows lost their lives. They formed part of the crew of the Phantom, one of the competing vessels. At the time of the accident she was beating down under jib and mainsail, and had a number of eight-stone weights on board, for shifting ballast; it is supposed that the sudden lurch threw one of these against the outside planking with such violence as to force out one of the planks, and she at once sank like a stone; the third party in her was saved by the courageous individual exertions of Mr. Keightley, who in his boat was near her at the time. The details of this sad accident were made known to the respective steamers and yachts as they arrived at the winning-post; and, in a short time, every flag was hoisted half-mast high. The bands of music were stopped, and an universal sympathy was expressed by all.

At eight o'clock in the evening the members and friends assembled at the clubhouse, the White Hart Hotel, where a sumptuous repast was provided by Mr. Challans. Mr. J. S. Wilkinson (Vice-Commodore) occupied the chair. The subject of the accident was brought forward, and upwards of £25 immediately subscribed, which has since been considerably augmented. A committee has been formed, with Mr. Tewson, of Wide-Bargate, Boston, as secretary, who will be happy to receive subscriptions for the benefit of the families of the unfortunate men.

The prizes were then paid to the respective winners, and the company separated at an early hour.

A SLAVE STATE AND A FREE STATE COMPARED.—Illinois and Georgia are about the same size, are both central States, and have nearly equal populations. I have been comparing them in different points of view, as fair representatives of the North and South; and the result is strikingly favourable to the former. Georgia has 59,000 square miles of area, Illinois has 55,465. The population of the former is 1,009,680; of the latter, 1,074,271. But here all similitude stops. Though Georgia is an old State and Illinois a young one, the progress of the latter is much greater. Her population advances at the rate of 7.6 per cent per annum; that of Georgia, at 3.1 per cent. The great immigration is the secret of the progress of Illinois; but what is the secret of the immigration? Both States are fertile; in both nature holds out many inducements; the climate in Georgia is finer, the country is more salubrious. Why, then, is she left behind in the race of development and prosperity? I can see no reason, except that ever-occurring one—slavery. The hardy pioneer, himself a labourer, will not put himself in competition with brute labour, nor seek his fortune where labour is dishonourable. . . . In Illinois all is life, and hope, and eagerness; here a dull stagnation prevails. In Illinois the cars were crowded with emigrants, or speculators, or men looking anxiously for new homes. The value and worth of land was the universal topic. At every station a new city, at least a new town or village, was springing up; and on every hand the click of the hammer and the rasping of the saw betokened that new inhabitants had pitched their tents in the land of promise. In Georgia, how different! Some growth there is in one or two towns; some increase of cotton, too, there may be; but there lacks the animation and spirit of Illinois. There is none of that bustle or hopeful eagerness. You travel for a hundred miles, too, and see no village; and not unfrequently you pass lands where the young, green pines tell you that abandoned fields are returning to their primeval wilderness.—*Stirling's "Letters from the Slave States."*

A CHANGE IN MANNERS.—Mr. Raikes, in his newly-published journal, notices with deep concern the following as a sign of "the revolution" in manners:—"When I was dining to-day in the coffee-room at White's with Lord George Bentinck, a good-looking young man came in, and, after conversing with him for a little while, sat down to dinner between us. When he went away, I asked Lord George who he was; he said, Prince George of Cambridge. This is a very *apropos* instance of the change of manners in the present day; for, though Lord George certainly stood up to speak to him on his entrance, I saw no one else observe the least etiquette towards Royalty."

THE JERROLD "IN MEMORIAM."—The following is a statement of the gross receipts from each of the four entertainments given in the Free-trade Hall at Manchester in aid of the Jerrold in memoriam fund:—Mr. Dickens' reading of his "Christmas Carol," £304; performance of "The Frozen Deep" and "Uncle John," Friday, August 21, £525 17s. 6d.; Saturday, £333 2s. 6d.; Monday, £184 10s.; total, £1397 10s.

HARVEST OPERATIONS are now general in Scotland, and the weather continues to be most favourable for hardening the grain. The crop will be an average one. Potato disease has shown itself in the north of Scotland, but it is not likely to become anything like general.

THE subscriptions sent from various parts of Switzerland for the families of the persons who lost their lives at the tunnel of Hauenstein amount to upwards of £6,000.

REMOVAL OF FRESCO PAINTINGS.—A curious artistical operation is now being carried on in the Court of the Prefecture of Police in Paris. The walls of this court were decorated with fresco paintings of great value, representing portraits of all the provosts of the merchants of Paris; and they are now to be removed to a new place assigned to them in the Prefecture. For some days past skilful workmen, under the direction of artists, have been engaged in the delicate operation of removing these paintings without breaking the surface. For a long time it was considered that fresco paintings were destined to remain attached to the monuments on which they had been executed, and crumble to ruins with them; but a means has now been found by which their removal can be effected. This delicate operation has several times been successfully executed in Italy. Some paintings by Raphael are now in museums at Rome, which were taken by this process from the walls of an old convent near that city. Each of the portraits at the Prefecture will have an inscription placed beneath it, mentioning the name and the date of the personage.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the news at hand this week from India is unfavourable, the fall in the value of National Securities has not been extensive, and, on the whole, the market has a tolerably firm appearance. We may observe, however, that the exchanges, both in India and China, are favourable to a further very large export of silver from this country. For instance, at Calcutta, they were 2s. 2½d.; at Madras, 2s. 3½d.; at Shanghai, 7s. 2½d.; 7s. 3½d.; and at Hong-Kong, 5s. to 5s. 6½d. The silver market is not excited, owing to its being fully supplied; and bar qualities of silver have sold at 5s. 1½d. per ounce, dollars being worth 61½d. The next packet to India will carry out about £1,000,000; and, to meet this extraordinary demand, we are still drawing largely upon the stocks on the Continent.

The total imports of bullion have amounted to about £500,000; and nearly £200,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England. Parcels of gold continue to be sent to France, Holland, and Germany, for silver; but the withdrawals from the Bank have been comparatively small.

Letters from Paris state that the Bank of France will shortly commence the issue of 50-franc notes. Some of our bullionists are of opinion that smaller notes in circulation in France will release a large supply of silver in the various departments; but it remains to be seen upon what terms the issue is to take place.

The short bonds in the London and Western Banking Corporation have sold at £13 ½ per share, made upon them to prevent the holders of the bank passing into bankruptcy. It is now stated that the assets will be considerably less than was at one time anticipated.

Some excitement has been produced by the announcement that the Vice-Chancellor has given judgment in favour of the Great Northern Preference Shareholders to restrain the Directors from paying the dividend upon the ordinary stock of the Company until their claims are fully satisfied. The Directors, we learn, will appeal against the decision.

We have no actual change to notice in the range of discounts; but, evidently, the supply of money has decreased, and some of the bankers have experienced some difficulty in making advances for all the paper presented to them. The lowest quotation for sixty days' paper in Lombard-street is 6½ per cent.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our imports and exports during the first seven months of the year are very favourable. The following comparison exhibits the amounts for the present and past year:—

	1856.	1857.
Enumerated articles	£39,131,451	£67,747,329
Unenumerated articles	£302,191	£239,394
Total	£39,433,642	£68,026,723

In the same period in 1855 the total shipments were £31,262,705.

The Consol Market on Monday was rather firm, yet the transactions in it were very moderate:—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 90½ 91; Consols for Money, 90½ 91; Ditto, for Account, 90½ 91; New Three per Cents, 91½ 92; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Stock, 210½; India Bonds, 17s. to 18s. dis; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to 1s. prem. On Tuesday the quotations were a shade higher, and the business doing was on the increase. Bank Stock was 215½ to 214½. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 91½ 92; Consols, 90½ 91; Ditto, for Account, 90½ 91; New Three per Cents, 91½ 92; Long Annuities, 1860, 27-16; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½. On Wednesday the market generally was flat. Consols, for Money, were 90½ 91; for Account, 90½ 91. The Reduced were 91 to 91½; and the New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Stock, 211 to 213; India Bonds, 22s. to 17s. dis; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Thursday the Consol Market was steady:—New Three per Cents for Money were done at 90½ 91, and 90½ 91; Ditto, for Account, 90½ 91, and 90½ 91. The New Three were 91½ 92; the Reduced, 90½ 91; Long Annuities, 27-16; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98½; India Bonds, 20s. to 17s. dis.; Bank Stock was 214½ to 215½; and India Stock, 210½.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been far from numerous; nevertheless prices, almost generally, have been well supported. We understand that the Spanish Government has decided to acknowledge the bonds to which we alluded last week, and which have been placed upon the Paris Bourse without proper authority. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 55½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto, New Deferred, 25½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate, 6½ per cent; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Austrian Five per Cents, 90½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14; Granada New Active, 22½; Ditto, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents Deferred, 6; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 32½; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 12½.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have continued very firm in price, and the transactions in them have been rather on the increase. British North American have marked 61½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; London and County, 30½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 46½; Oriental, 36½; Provincial of Ireland, 61; Union of London, 26½; Bank of London, 49; London Joint-Stock, 29½; National Provincial of England, New, 21; New South Wales, 46½; Union of Australia, 51; Western Bank of London, 39.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have continued inactive. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. East and West India Docks have marked 103; London, 99½; St. Katharine, 90½; Australian Royal Mail, 2; Copper Mines of England, Preference Shares, 25½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 101 ex div.; European and American Steam, 61; London General Omnibus, 3½; Mexican and South American, 1½; National Discount Company, 3½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69½; Ditto, New, 14½; East London Waterworks, 104; Berlin, New, 2½; Lambeth, 95; and West Middlesex, 99.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been very inactive. The account has passed off tolerably well, but the rates of "continuation" have ruled high. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 80; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Western, 51; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Midland, 83½; North British, 46½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 95½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 81; North Staffordshire, 13½; South-Eastern, 71½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland—Bradford, 92½; Wilts and Somerset, 86.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western, convertible and redeemable Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 90.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, New, 1; East Indian, 100; Geelong and Melbourne, 20½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51; Great Indian Peninsula, 19½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 11; Lunenburg, 1 prem.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 9½; Great Luxembour, 7; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½.

The few transactions in Mining Shares have been at about previous rates:—Wheal Edward have marked 5½; Wheal Kitty, 2½; St. John del Rey, 12; Tamar Silver and Lead, 1½; and Cobro Copper, 46½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. August 21.—We had a large supply of new English wheat here to-day, chiefly in fine condition, but the show of old qualities was very limited. All kinds rose a cu. inquiry, and prices gave way from 5s. to 6s. per quarter, leaving a large quantity unsold. There was very little inquiry for foreign wheat, the supply of which was extensive, and the quotations were 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower. Although the show of barley was very moderate, that article met a full inquiry, at a decline in value of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Malt was heavy, and the turn in favour of buyers. Large quantities of foreign oats were in the market; fine samples sold at full quotations, but damp qualities had a downward tendency. Both beans and peas moved off steadily, at full currencies. The flour trade was heavy, and country marks gave way 1s. to 2s. per 280 lb. Town-made qualities, however, were unaltered.

August 26.—The transactions in wheat to-day were limited, at Monday's decline. In other articles very little was doing.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 63s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 54s.; grey, 39s. to 54s.; grinding barley, 20s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 40s.; malted ditto, 41s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 72s.; brown ditto, 69s. to 71s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 71s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 35s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangle, 41s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 41s.; bellers, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 53s. to 51s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 41s. per 240 lb. American flour, 22s. to 31s. per barrel.

Wheat.—The demand generally is far from active; nevertheless, prices are mostly supported.

Linseed. English crushing, 70s. to 71s.; Mediterranean, 68s. to 69s.; hempseed, 41s. to 46s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. White mustard seed, 17s. to 18s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 81s. to 86s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 49s. 10s. to 410 9s.; ditto, foreign, 49s. 10s. to 410 9s.; rape cakes, 45s. 6s. to 46s. 10s. per cwt. Canary, 74s. to 80s. per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 10d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 11d.; rye, 35s. 11d.; beans, 47s. 5d.; peas, 41s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 7d.; barley, 38s. 11d.; oats, 28s. 0d.; rye, 40s. 5d.; beans, 46s. 6d.; peas, 41s. 10d.

English Grain. Sold last week.—Wheat, 61, 14d.; barley, 210s; oats, 437; rye, 699; beans, 194; peas, 107 quarters.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Lea.—The market is fairly supplied, and the demand is inactive, at barely late rates. Common sound congon is selling at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.

Sugar.—We have to notice a slight improvement in the sale for most raw sugars, and, in some instances, prices have advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Barbados has realised 47s. 6d. to 57s.; Granada, 45s. 6d. to 50s.; Barbado, 49s. to 54s.; Mauritius, 44s. to 60s. 6d.; Bengal, 60s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; Cuba, 46s. 6d. to 57s.; and Havannah, 43s. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, and common lumps have sold at 62s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The market has become firmer, and rather more money has been obtained for good and fine qualities.

Rice.—There is very little doing in this article, and prices are barely supported.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter continue steady, at fully the late improvement in value. (The best Dorset is worth 118s. per cwt. For bacon the inquiry is limited, and the quotations have a downward tendency. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—There is much less activity in the demand for tallow, at dropping prices. P.Y.C., on 1st, 6d. per 62s. to 63s. 6d.; for the last three months 58s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, was sold at £39 15s. to £40. Most other oils are quite as dear as last week, especially olive and sperm. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. to 37s.; rough, 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt.

Spirits.—For rum there is very little inquiry. Proof Lowlands, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; East India, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy supports late rates, with a fair demand. In malt spirit very little doing.

Cod.—Wylam, 16s.; Kidell, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Braddly's, 17s.; Hutton, 18s.; Russell's Hutton, 17s.; South Hutton, 17s. 9d.; Stewart's, 18s.; Whitworth, 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; new, ditto, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; old clover, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; new, ditto, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Hops.—The duty generally has advanced to £150,000, and the plantation accounts are very favourable. About forty pockets of new hops have appeared on sale, at from £8 to £4 8s. per cwt. Old qualities are very dull.

Wool.—The public sales have been concluded. Privately, the market is very firm, at extreme rates.

Patent.—The supplies continue good, and the demand is steady, at from 3s. to 6s. per cwt. A few of the best qualities have been but moderately supplied with fat stock, and the trade generally has ruled active, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., to sink the oil.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been tolerably active.—Veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HARRIS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

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forte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England
at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if de-
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The "Times" of the 22nd of December last remarks:—"There is
no method by which a Philanthropist can hope to alleviate the
miseries of the poor so successfully as by fighting the battle of the
'Decent Home.'"
The present Company, while co-operating with kindred Associations
in the work of ameliorating the condition of the humblest citizens,
so contemplates erecting homes for a higher class of society, better
able to pay for and appreciate superior accommodation, the notorious
demand for which is most inadequately supplied.
The Directors have great satisfaction in stating that they have sub-
mitted their proposal to His Grace the Postmaster-General, and ob-
tained His Grace's approval of the Society's contemplated erection, in
the several Royal Assurances which London has been recently di-
vided, of Central Lodging-houses for the accommodation of such Clerks,
Letter Carriers, and other Employés of the Post Office, who may be dis-
posed to engage them. His Grace has been pleased to consent to
guarantee to the Company the rent of such Officers of the Post Office,
whose names shall have been first submitted for the approval of the
Post Office Authorities.
The Company's objects are, to erect and manage a series of houses, to be
let on long leases, to the Officers of the Post Office, and to the Clerks,
Letter Carriers, and other Employés of the Post Office, who may be dis-
posed to engage them. His Grace has been pleased to consent to
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CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street,
Cheapside. Established and endowed by Act of Parliament,
under the management of the Corporation of the City of London.
Head Master—The Rev. GEO. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's
College, Oxford.

The ensuing TERM (extending to Christmas) will COMMENCE
on TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. The year is divided into three terms. Fee
for each term, £2 15s.
The course of instruction includes the English, French, German,
Latin, and Greek languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing

PRIZE MODELS FOR THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.



NO. 80.—FIRST PREMIUM, £700, MR. W. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.



NO. 56.—SECOND PREMIUM, £500, MR. W. F. WOODINGTON.

We have already noticed the Exhibition of the Models for a Monument to the late Duke of Wellington, which have been exhibited in Westminster Hall. The exhibition will be closed to the public to-day, but will be open to artists until the 12th September to pack up and remove their models.

The judges appointed to examine the models submitted in competition have made their Report, recommending that the prizes should be allotted to the models corresponding with the following numbers:—

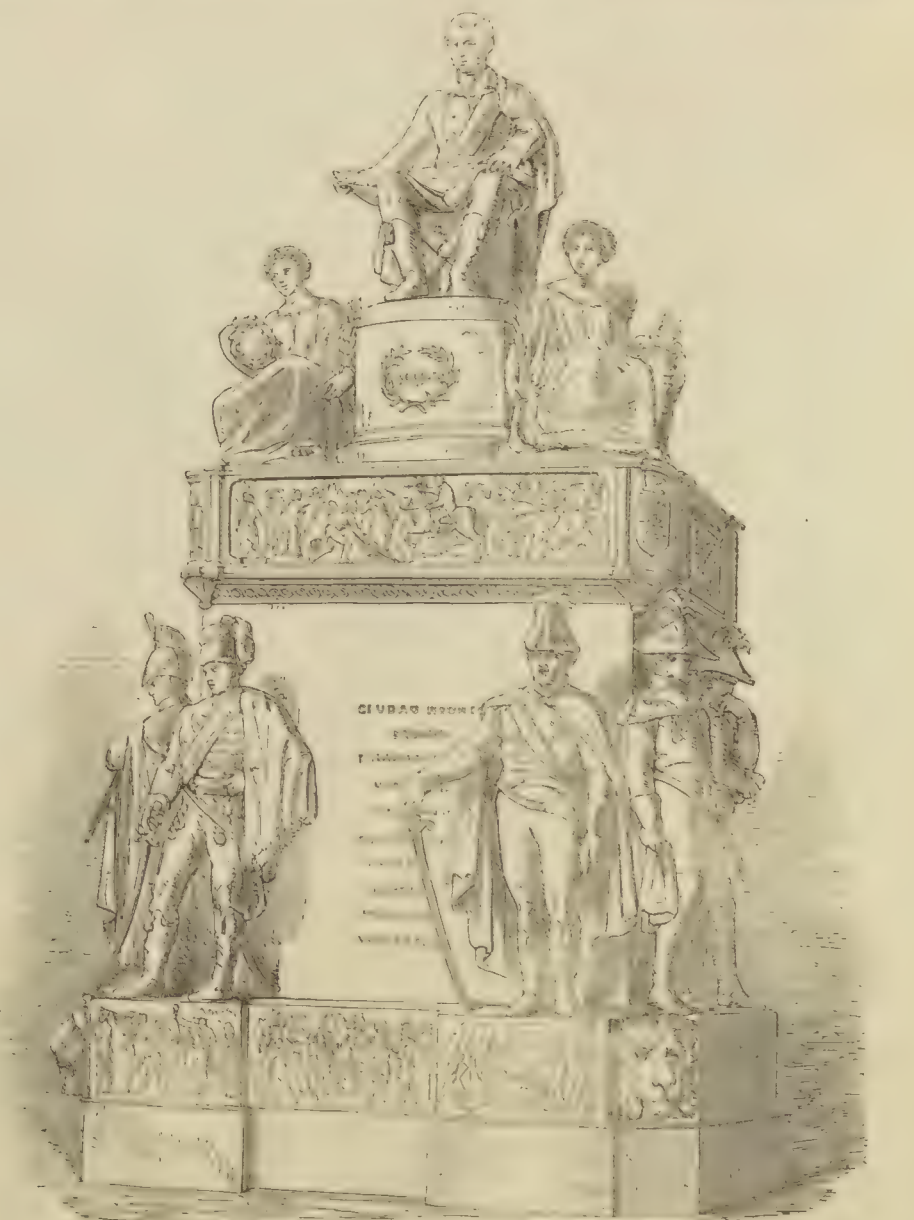
First Premium, No. 80.—Motto, "Most greatly lived this star of England! Fortune made his sword!"
 Second Premium, No. 56.—"Avon."
 Third Premium, No. 36.—"Passed away."
 Fourth Premium, No. 10.—"Arno."
 EQUAL.—No. 12. "'Tis not my profit that leads mine honour: mine honour it." No. 18. "I know of but one art." No. 20. "Fidus Coronat opus." No. 21. "A design in clay resembles life; a stucco copy resembles

death; the execution in marble, however, is the resurrection of the work of art." No. 63. "Let us guard our honour in art as in arms."
 We have thus endeavoured to adjudge the prizes we have been instructed to distribute (in the scale of which we have not thought ourselves at liberty to make any change) in the order which appeared to us to be that of the relative degrees of merit in the models, such models falling within the prescribed conditions, as to the space to be occupied, and the cost to be incurred.

In so doing we have not considered ourselves bound to take into ex-



NO. 20.—PREMIUM £100, MR. MATTHEW NOBLE.



NO. 63.—PREMIUM £100, MR. THOMAS THORNYCROFT.

clusive consideration the peculiar fitness and adaptation to that spot in St. Paul's Cathedral which appears to be in contemplation for the erection of the proposed monument, which consideration might possibly have led to some difference in the selection.

We cannot, at the same time, forbear suggesting that, before any design is finally adopted by the Government, it should be desirable, considering the peculiarity of the situation contemplated, and that it essentially differs from that of all the other monuments now existing in the cathedral, the opinion of some experienced artists should be called for, who would be better judges of the local effect than we consider ourselves to be; more especially as Mr. Cockerell, the only one of the appointed judges professionally connected with the arts—though we have derived from him valuable assistance and information in the progress of the examination—has declined, on that account, taking a part in the ultimate decision. We may be permitted to add that it is with much regret that we have found ourselves precluded from admitting into the competition some of the models, from the circumstance of their having exceeded the limits as to space, distinctly laid down in the prescribed conditions.

(Signed)

LANDSDOWNE,
H. H. MILMAN,
OVERSTONE,
EDWD. CUST,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

6, Palace-yard, Aug. 7, 1857.

The following are the names and addresses of the successful competitors, with the premiums awarded:—

First Premium, £700.—No. 80, Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., 47, Ebury-street, Eaton-square.
Second Premium, £500.—No. 56, Mr. W. F. Woodington, 22, Richard's-terrace, Lorrimer-road, Walworth.
Third Premium, £300.—No. 36, Mr. Edgar G. Papworth, 90, Milton-street, Dorset-square.
Fourth Premium, £200.—No. 10, M. Cav. Giovanni Dupré, Florence.
Five Premiums of £160 each.—No. 12, M. Mariano Polcini and Ulisse Cambi, Florence; No. 18, Mr. Alfred Stevens, 7, Canning-place, Kensington; No. 20, Mr. Matthew Noble, 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square; No. 21, M. Herr Ernest Julius Hamel, Dresden; No. 63, Mr. Thomas Thornycroft, 39, Stanhope-street.

We this week engrave four of the Prize Models, and shall hereafter complete the series:—

1. The first prize (£700) by Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., is a highly meritorious composition. It is intended to represent Wellington between Peace and War. The allegorical figures are Valour, Wisdom, Duty, and their result—Peace. The Horrors of War are represented by a mother, with a child in her arms, discovering the dead body of her husband, slaughtered by invaders; on the other side, Commerce and Agriculture are rejoicing at the restoration of Peace. On the pedestal are bas-reliefs of the Siege of Badajoz, and Wellington receiving the thanks of the House of Commons; on the base are the Battles of Assaye and Waterloo. On account of many of the monuments in St. Paul's having sustained damage, and all being in a dirty state, this design has been modelled for bronze and granite, which would always look clean, at the same time giving an agreeable variety of colour; if, however, marble should be preferred, a very little alteration in the drapery would adapt it for that material—the statues at the piers should be in bronze. At the angles of the piers supporting the arch under which the monument is to be placed it is proposed to have statues, representing the Grenadier Guards, Life Guards, Artillery, and 33rd Line, standing as at a military funeral; the dress is of the period of the Duke's funeral. These figures are supplementary, the design being complete without them. The latter figures were removed in order to comply with the conditions of the competition, and have never been seen by the judges.

2. The second prize (£500), by Mr. Woodington, is a design of great merit. It represents the Duke in an attitude of repose, resting from his labours; the artist preferring to symbolise the character of the man rather than the achievements of the hero: this view appearing more suitable to the sacred edifice in which the monument is to be erected. The points of character which Mr. Woodington has selected, as being most distinctively those of the great Duke, are—Devotion, Energy, Order, and Decision. In the three former have been adopted the recognised form of emblem; Decision is represented as in the act of striking the seal. The figures are admirably modelled.

Mr. Woodington has placed the attributes or allegory on a lower stage, that the ideal may not mix with the real; it was desirable to poetise as little as possible, so that the whole might preserve simplicity, another feature of the Duke.

In the architectural structure the style of St. Paul's Cathedral has been adhered to. Although the figures would be, according to the present scale, very large, yet, being distinctive and within the arch, they would harmonise. The artist's attempt throughout has been to make the work simple and solemn.

Next is Mr. Noble's design. In this model the principal figure is a sketch for a colossal statue of Wellington in the matured vigour of life, and is intended to indicate both his military and civil character; the military character being denoted by the sword, and the six volumes of the Wellington despatches; and the civil by the State document in his hand, in reference to which the Duke is represented as speaking in the House of Lords. The accessory figures in the design—which, like the statue, would be colossal—are ideal, and have been chosen as admitting, when duly carried out, a higher artistic effect and a more comprehensive meaning than accessory figures of another class would permit. These figures are personifications of Ireland, India, Europe, and Great Britain. Ireland, the birthplace of the hero-statesman, is personified as rejoicing in having contributed to the annals of the United Kingdom a name so illustrious. India is represented resting upon the laws of England, while she holds the Institutes of Menu, and is contemplating the Indian deeds of Wellington, and the good which has resulted from them. Europe, with the sword sheathed, and in the calm enjoyment of restored peace, is acknowledging the pre-eminent services of Wellington in bringing about that blessing. Great Britain, triumphant, yet unclad and dignified, is also grateful to the wise, upright, and victorious Wellington for all the aid he rendered to increase her power and honour among the nations of the world.

The material would be the best Carrara marble for the whole of the monument. By uniting simplicity with colossal proportions and effective treatment of the figures, Mr. Noble has aimed with success at a certain grandeur in keeping with the character of Wellington and the magnitude of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is the able work of a sculptor whose best works are his statues and busts of the great hero.

The fourth group engraved is by Mr. Thomas Thornycroft (£100). In this design the Duke is represented seated; around him are Victory, Peace, Science, and Industry. The attitude of the Duke is meditative. The gallantry and devotion of his companions in arms are supposed to dwell in his memory. Their statues in bronze guard his monument, and the soldiers of every arm form a procession round its base. This is a graceful design.

We understand that the conditions of the competition have been rigidly enforced otherwise than in Mr. Calder Marshall's design. Thus the model, No. 19, sent by Mr. G. G. Adams, of Sloane-street, was thrown out of the competition from two of the corners of the plinth having inadvertently projected one inch beyond the dimensions of the reduced scale. It will be recollected that before the judges' award was made Mr. Adams's design (No. 19) was generally recognised as the work of an experienced and able hand; and it is grievous to find his chance has been thus forfeited.

We can only hope that the Commissioners will be alike scrupulously observant of their faith with the artists who have entered into the competition, otherwise it will prove a mockery of art and its professors. The lapse of time since the death of the great Duke (verging upon five years) ought to ensure a fine work in testimony of the gratitude of a nation to one of her most illustrious sons, whose loss the events of each succeeding year cause us the more and more deeply to deplore.

The four accompanying illustrations have been drawn by Mr. Thomas Beech.

A CATALOGUE OF ACCIDENTS.—In a late railroad accident near Marietta, Ohio, by which a car was precipitated from a bridge over a ravine nearly sixty feet, upon the stones of a culvert below, four persons were killed and a large number wounded. Among the latter were two sons of Dr. Talbot Bullard, of Indianapolis, Ind., brother of the Rev. Artemas Bullard, of Boston, who both died a few hours after receiving the injury. There has been (says the *Boston Recorder*) a remarkable succession of casualties in the family whose name they bore. Their grandfather, Dr. Artemas Bullard, of Sutton, in this State, was killed by a fall in his barn. Their uncle, Dr. Jesse M. Bullard, of San Francisco, was wrecked and lost a few hours' sail from that city, on his way to the Sandwich Islands, some six years ago. Another uncle, the Rev. Dr. Artemas Bullard, of St. Louis, was killed, a year ago last November, at the railroad disaster at the Gasconade Bridge, Missouri. A second cousin, Mr. Asa Bullard, late of Medway, was lost in the ferry-boat between Philadelphia and Amboy, that was destroyed by fire. In addition to this, the father of Mrs. Dr. Artemas Bullard, of Sutton, Mr. Jesse White, of Northbridge, died of an injury from a falling tree; and her grandfather, Mr. Melial Mason, of Thompson, Conn., died by choking at the remarkable age of one hundred and three.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. Z.—Nos. 1 and 2 are very carefully constructed. How can White in the former play 3. K to K3rd, when that square is guarded by the Black Bishop? And in the latter, in what way will White mate if his adversary give check with his Bishop? No. 3 is an obvious copy of a beautiful stratagem by Blyer, which we published a few weeks back.

H. W. BARRETT.—The American Chess monthly is published by Miller, of New York, and Messrs. Tribune, in London. In the forthcoming number for September we expect to hear that the arrangements of the Great National Chess Congress are finally settled, and the time and place of meeting determined.

F. T. M.—We apprehend there is no probability that the prizes offered by the Committee of the American Chess Tournament will be of sufficient magnitude to tempt our leading European players to enter the lists, but it would certainly add much to the interest of the competition if it were not confined to native combatants.

ALPHA.—The increasing popularity of consultation games is not surprising. No chess is so accurate or so improving, but we stipulate for a *partie* café. With two players only on each side, there is no reason why the game should last any longer than an ordinary one. Where there are more, however, a deal of time is consumed in useless discussion, and the thing occasionally becomes insupportably tiresome.

E. D. C.—We shall endeavour to select one or two for publication.

W. T. KIDDLE.—The best shall have a place shortly among the Enigmas.

W. ARREY, D. M.—Received, and now under examination.

H. OF HORE.—Clever, but ill constructed.

C. A. H.—In Problem No. 695 the mate can certainly be deferred by the move you suggest.

J. B. L.—Pressed as we have been for space, it was impossible to answer the question before, and now it appears unnecessary to do so.

A STRONG PLAYER, Military College.—It shall be examined.

H. WHITE.—They shall be forwarded to the Chess Association in due time.

Dr. L. BIGO.—The fault must be with the Postal officials.

S. KELLY.—You must be good enough to state correctly the Problem of which you require a solution. Your undated note says, "Problem 107, in the last Number." Problem 107 must have been published some twelve years ago.

C. LEVENTHOPE.—The former are not forgotten; the latter shall be reported on very shortly.

F. R. K.—Norwich.—The annual subscription to the Chess Association is £5.

A. CHESMAN.—Yes; a thousand times. Nothing is much easier.

F. P. A., Lancashire.—A "pinned" piece cannot move; but in other respects its power is the same as when it is free; consequently, in your position, the King cannot capture the Pawn.

VOX, Aix-la-Chapelle.—Thanks for the budget, which shall have due attention. Your President will find it difficult to persuade any English player of note to undertake a journey upon such terms.

I. W. H., Boston.—1. You have copied Mr. Bolton's beautiful three-move Problem incorrectly; the Black Queen should stand at K B's sq. 2. The diagram of No. 704 is quite right, we believe.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 704 by Cables, Dugald, N. C., W. P. M., J. T., Wilfred, D. D., Dubito, J. H. D., F. W., S. S. G., Gregory, W. W., M. P., R., Sigismund, Drax, Philip, G. M., R. H., W. S., Andrew, Peterkin, Major, T., Bombardier, J. W. F., R. J. O., Robinson, P. M. G., Henry, D., Old Salt, L. S. D., W. S., Little Sigeo, C. H. R., Wetherill, W. J., R. Fenton, W. Sheldon, D. M., C. J. Fisher, T. Simpson, R. P., Jack of Shrewsbury, A. H. of Hanley, Fair Play, Dercon, W. C., Weighton, Isaac Phenix, John G., G. W., W. L., Highlander, Vox, Merry Andrew, Sam, Spectator, Ernest, Non sum, S. C., Alpha, Scotsman, J. Clerk, F. R. S., T. W. M., A. Lady, Czar, Peter Dymley, A Working Smith, Delta Punch, Mrs. P., Miles, Fox, Edipus, G. H., Pawn, W. D., Finsbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

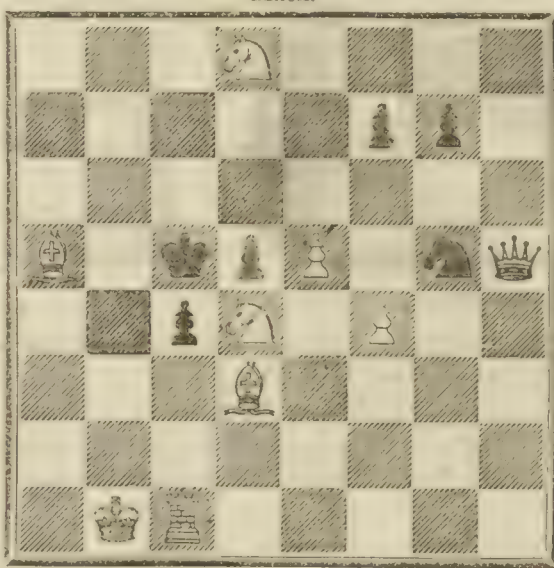
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 702.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q Kts KBP*	Kt Kts Kt, or (n)	3. Q or Kt mates.	
2. Q to K 6th	What he will.		
(a) 1.		3. Q or Kt mates.	
2. P takes Kt	Kt to K B 4th		
	Anything		
	* This Problem may be solved as follows:—		
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th (ch)	P takes Kt	3. Q to Q Kt 4th—Mate.	
2. Q to Q 2nd	Anything		

PROBLEM No. 706.

By J. CAMPBELL.

This stratagem was one of the contributions to the Prize Problem Tourney at the Manchester Meeting of the Chess Association.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and move to one of the best Players of the Manchester Club.

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn from the Board).

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. K to K B 2nd	Q B to Q Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q R to Q B 2nd	P to Q B 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	(This for a time places the Q Kt hors de combat.)	
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. Q Kt to Q R sq	Q to Q R 3rd
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	28. K B takes Kt	K P takes B
6. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	(This gives White a passed Pawn; but that is less objectionable than the consequences of taking with the Rook would have proved.)	
7. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd	29. P takes Q Kt	P takes P
8. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to his 5th	(Taking with the Q R's Pawn would have shut the Queen out of play.)	
9. Q B to K Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd	30. P to Q Kt 3rd	K B to Q R 6th
10. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd	31. K R to K Kt sq	P to Q B 6th
11. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 2nd	(The only course to maintain his advantage of position. Had he played the natural move of Q B to Q R 5th, White would have won by moving Q R to Q K 2nd.)	
12. Q B to K 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	32. Q R takes P	R takes R
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	33. Q takes R	R to Q B sq
14. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	34. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q B 2nd
(This move somewhat weakens Black's Pawns on the Q side, but it was indispensably needed, to prevent the oncoming of the adverse Knight.)		35. K to K Kt 3rd	P to R 4th
15. Q to Q 2nd	K Kt to K B 2nd	36. R to Q B sq	R takes R
(Threatening to win a piece by advancing the Pawn to K B's 5th.)		37. Q takes R	P takes K Kt P
16. P to K R 4th	Castles on Q side	38. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
17. Q R to Q B sq	K to Q Kt sq	39. Q to Q 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd
18. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	40. Q Kt to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
(Black's position is not a bad one; for, do what he will, the enemy can force an opening into his camp.)		(ch)	
19. Q R takes P	Q Kt to Q 4th	41. K to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
20. K B to K 4th	Q R to Q B sq	42. K to K Kt 2nd	Q to her Kt 4th
21. K to K 2nd		(From this point White's game appears to be irrefragable.)	
(This, as we shall presently see, was not so advisable as playing the King to K B 2nd would have been.)		43. Q to her 2nd	Q takes Q Kt P
22. K R to Q B sq	K R to Q sq	44. K to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 7th
23. P to Q R 4th	K B to K B sq	45. K takes P	
(Black's defence may now be considered complete; every piece is in action, and his King for the moment impregnable.)		(Had he played K to B 2nd, Black equally won a piece by moving Q's Bishop to K 5th.)	
24. P to Q R 5th	P to Q B 4th	46. Q takes Q	Kt takes B (ch)
(This move would be bereft of half its potency were the adverse King at his B 2nd.)		47. K to K B 3rd	Kt takes Q

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have forwarded to the newspapers the opinions of qualified gentlemen as to the likelihood of another effort to lay down the cable proving successful. The commanding officers of the ships that formed the telegraph squadron say positively that there is no natural or physical obstacle in the way of the enterprise, and that the cable already adopted by the company will entirely answer the purpose. They recommend, however, some improvements in the machinery that was employed to lay the cable down. They deny that any under or surface currents exist between the Irish and the Newfoundland coasts to interfere with the safety or working of the cable. The engineers of the company, speaking of the cable, say that it is so well suited for deep water that they cannot recommend any change whatever. Professors Morse and Thomson and Mr. Whitehouse report that every experiment made with the cable, and every test to which it has been subjected, demonstrates its perfect adaptability.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Sardinia will visit Savoy in a few days to inaugurate the commencement of the works for the tunneling of Mount Cenis.

The King of the Belgians, who is travelling incog., under the title of the Count d'Ardennes, will be absent from Belgium for about three weeks.

Some of the French papers repeat the report that Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge will visit the camp of Châlons, and add that great preparations are being made at Rheims for their reception.

Lieut.-General Sir W. Codrington has gone to Königswinter, on the Rhine, to be in attendance on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince Napoleon is to go to the Sardinian frontier to compliment King Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of the junction of the French and Piedmontese lines of railway, at which his Majesty will be present.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin states that the Chinese have not allowed Admiral Panlutine and his mission to enter by Kiakhta, and that he will in consequence descend the Amoor, and present himself at Shanghai.

M. Edmond de Lesseps, who for several years directed the business of the Consulate of Beyrout, has just been named Consul-General for France at that port.

His Excellency Count d'Apponyi left the Austrian Legation last Saturday evening, for Holland, on temporary leave of absence. During the *congé* of his Excellency the Count Chotek will act as Charge d'Affaires.

Thomas Tickel, Esq., has been appointed Colonial Engineer for her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

The Bishop of Augsburg has excommunicated five clergymen, and deprived them of their livings, for asserting that their religion was based on Divine revelation alone.

The Count de Montalembert has left Paris for the baths in Savoy. His intimate friend, M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, is also in Savoy, at the historical Château de Menthon.

For the current year £159,842 is required for superannuation and retired allowances; being an increase of £13,305 on the preceding year.

The steam-ship *Circassian* arrived at Liverpool from St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday last. She left that port on the 14th inst., completing the voyage in seven days twenty-two hours. 1.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during the week ending August 22, was 2673; of which 1050 were new cases.

The alteration in the names of certain streets in London will come into operation next month.

Mr. David Wilson has been appointed Consul at Colombo for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

At Abergavenny Petty Sessions, last week, a boy eight years old was mulcted in costs 9s., and fined 1d., for picking four apples from a neighbour's tree, the branches of which projected over his father's garden.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3964; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 6373. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 607; one students' evening, Wednesday, 165. Total, 11,109.

By the Emperor's special command, the French Minister of Marine has issued an order to all captains of ships of war to give every aid to English vessels conveying troops to India, and to take them in tow when becalmed.

The eruption of Vesuvius, which for some days past had materially slackened, on the 15th inst. acquired additional violence. The explosions were much more frequent, and the lava imprisoned at the bottom of the deep ravine of the Alivio del Cavallo has very materially increased.

Mr. Charles Mathews on Saturday last took his departure in the Royal Mail steamer *Asia* for New York.

A small collection of actiniae, or sea anemones, brought alive from Hobson's Bay and St. Vincent's, has been presented to the Liverpool Free Public Museum for exhibition in the aquarium.

Large quantities of mackerel have been taken on the South Devon coast, and sold at very moderate prices, during the past week.

A machine has been invented and patented for imitating in paint the grain of the most beautiful woods—such as maple, rosewood, oak, &c.

The *Curaçoa* steam-vessel, Commander Forbes, is now discharging her cargo, consisting of antiquities for the British Museum, obtained from the site of ancient Carthage.

A letter from Schumla, says that the Mahometans of that city were committing many outrages, on account of the Governor-General, Said Pacha, having interfered with their attempts to force the Christian inhabitants to embrace Islamism.

The county inspector for the North Riding of Tipperary has just received orders from Dublin Castle for the reduction of the constabulary force of that once lawless district of 240 men.

An old Californian explorer has been exhibiting at Quebec specimens of gold found in one of the tributaries of the Chaudière. He reports the prospects of gold digging to exceed anything he ever saw in California.

The widow of the late gallant General Barnard is living in Paris with her family. The brother of General Barnard left Paris only a few days since for India.

On the 8th and 12th inst. 496 fathoms and 450 fathoms of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were recovered.

By the end of September a direct telegraphic communication will be established between Malta and Paris and London.

Louis Napoleon's valet is the same who resided with him when he lived in Bury-street, St. James's, continued to attend him during the captivity at Ham, and indeed throughout the whole of the Emperor's chequered career.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the committee formed at Worms for the erection of a monument to Luther have been informed by Sir Alexandre Malet, the English Minister to the Diet, that Queen Victoria has subscribed £40, and Prince Albert £25, towards the object.

An attempt has been made to bribe one of the criminal Judges of Vienna by sending him a sum of money equivalent to £600. The Judge has advertised that he will present the cash to a public charity if it be not reclaimed.

The question as to who was the bravest son of New York in the Mexican war has been definitively settled by the committee of the Common Council bestowing General Jackson's gold box upon Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett W. Dyckman, of the 1st Regiment New York Volunteers.

The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel, at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R.E., was murdered by a party of Turicks some six marches to the north of Kuka.

The directors of the Madras Railway, acting on a memorial from the Christian portion of the community, have decided against the running of special trains on Sundays.

The visitors to the Manchester Exhibition continue to be numerous. 64,886, or over 10,000 a day, went in last week; 16,275 of these entered on Saturday afternoon, by payment of 6d.

In Carlow a fortnight ago harvest labourers' wages averaged 4s. per diem, but farmers, unwilling to pay this price, had recourse to the scythe for cutting wheat and oats, and reapers are now to be had for 2s. 9d. a day.

The Local Legislature of the Isle of Man, called the Tynwald, has lately made a law which requires that public-houses shall be closed the whole of the Lord's Day, except to lodgers and bona fide travellers.

It is stated that the Bank of France will shortly commence issuing notes of 50 fr., or £2 each, in accordance with the arrangements entered into at the time of the recent extension of their charter; the lowest amount hitherto having been £4.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame and Mlle. Tricoupi have returned to their residence in Bryanston-square, from a tour in Germany.

The Monmouth papers state that the Deanery of Llandaff has been conferred upon the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Williams, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff.

M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Prefects directing that a general census shall be taken throughout the whole of France of the number of domestic animals, cattle, &c.

An official return appears in the Melbourne papers of parcels of unclaimed gold which have accumulated in the last three or four years, and now amount to 156,501½ ounces, worth about £266,000.

The French Government has decided on building a huge hippodrome in Paris, to afford room for 25,000 people.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

ON Tuesday afternoon a public meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, at the suggestion of several influential gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the welfare of our suffering fellow-countrymen in India, was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, for the purpose of devising the best steps to be adopted to raise funds for the immediate relief of those rendered helpless through the mutinies in India.

The Lord Mayor presided; and amongst those present were—Mr. Campbell, M.P.; Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Haliburton, Sir Stephen Lushington, Sir Moses Montefiore, Colonel Henderson, General Tulloch, C.B., Colonel Holland, several reverend gentlemen, &c.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Lord Mayor briefly remarked that a requisition had been presented to him, signed by some of the first mercantile firms in the City, to call a public meeting. He wished particularly to mention the firm of Gordon, Stewart, and Co., of Calcutta, as being amongst the first and most energetic in the movement to raise funds for the relief of our suffering countrymen in India. He felt he had no occasion to apologise for having called his fellow-citizens together, for the terrible circumstances justified him in the course he had adopted. He sincerely trusted that all who were present, and all who were able, would support the movement in the most energetic manner. He felt that, for obvious reasons, he could not enter into the particulars of the Indian mutinies; but he would read letters he had received, in which the sufferings of Englishmen were too plainly and too truly portrayed. His Lordship then read several letters which detailed the distresses of unhappy people in India. Men, women, and children, who had fortunately escaped with their lives, had lost every particle of property they had previously possessed, and were thrown houseless and penniless upon the bounty of their fellow-countrymen, and many of them were left perfectly destitute in consequence of the terrible calamity, and he hoped, therefore, really tangible help would be afforded by all who could render any assistance.

Colonel Henderson then moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, sympathising with the many helpless sufferers by the late mutinies in India, who are now reduced to a state of utter destitution, feels itself called upon to record its public sense of this calamity, and its detestation of the unheard-of atrocities of the rebel army, and of the rabble abettors of its cruelty, to helpless women and children, and our unarmed fellow-subjects in the East; and trusts that the energetic efforts of the British Government and of the East India Company for the repression of the rebellion and the punishment of the guilty may, by the Divine blessing, be crowned with the earliest success.

The gallant Colonel at some length depicted the horrors which had resulted from the fearful mutinies; and proceeded, evidently with deep emotion, to read extracts from letters which detailed the barbarous and fearful murders of husbands, wives, and children; and, remarking upon the hair-breadth escapes of many, said those who had fled with their lives had, in many cases been unable to take with them sufficient clothes to cover them. He was glad to be able to state that the movement for raising funds to help the distressed had progressed favourably in India, and at Calcutta 8000 rupees were collected at the first meeting. Committees had been formed to help the distressed women and children; the Governor-General had subscribed 10,000 rupees to the fund, and Lady Canning had graciously given 2000 rupees. The gallant Colonel adverted to the agonising privations and sufferings which had been, and which he feared were still being, undergone by the wives, and widows, and children of all ranks in India, from the officers through all the various grades of society, down to the tradesmen and shopkeepers, who had lost their all in this terrible visitation. It was said that the Government should protect and compensate those who were injured. True, they were bound to compensate them for losses of this description; but all they could do would not reach cases of individual destitution. In conclusion he would beg them to bear in mind the urgency of this loud call for relief, and act upon it immediately; considering how benevolent, wise, judicious, and charitable the purpose was for which they had met.

Mr. Dent, in seconding the resolution, made an earnest appeal for assistance, and said history did not afford a description of a state of things like that which, alas! existed at that moment in India. Like a flash of lightning the whole country had risen up—the armed population of India had suddenly revolted and waged war against every one claiming to be a Christian, no matter what his colour. He trusted (in fact he had no fear) that the Government and the East India Company would not lag behind in their duties in the present emergency.

Mr. M. Truman suggested that a deputation should wait upon Lord Palmerston, in order to ascertain what steps the Government intended to take in the present crises in order to alleviate the horrible distress which at present prevailed. Surely on such an occasion it was the duty of the Government to step forward as they did at the time of the well-remembered famine in Ireland.

The Lord Mayor acquiesced in the suggestion that Government should be applied to, but remarked that Governments were always slow to move; it required public opinion and public expression to urge them onwards.

Mr. Dent said the subject was at the present moment under the serious consideration of the East India Company, who would not fail to do all in their power to alleviate the distress occasioned by the fearful catastrophe in India.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington then proposed the second resolution:—

That, in consideration of the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity for promptly meeting the wants of the sufferers, now literally depending on others in Calcutta and elsewhere for clothing and food, in addition to their cruel loss of husbands and parents, this meeting most anxiously entreates the benevolent contributions of its fellow-citizens and of the public at large, and recommends that the subscription lists be kept open for three months only, at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s; the Oriental Bank Corporation; and the Agra Bank; and that the amounts collected be dispatched by each mail to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, Lord Canning, to be by his Lordship placed at the disposal of the other local governments, the Calcutta committee, or other recognised distributors employed in India in carrying out the objects in view.

The gallant Admiral expressed himself to the effect that it would be difficult to touch upon the subject without exciting feelings of even hatred and contempt towards those who had been the cause of the terrible outbreak. It made his blood boil when he thought of the frightful atrocities that had been enacted in India. He could only say that if he could render assistance with his blood or with his sword he should be happy to do it.

The Rev. J. Leifchild seconded the resolution, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. Theobald then moved a resolution to the effect that the example of the city of London was deserving of the emulation of all the other cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and that the committee be requested to promote the above suggestion.

Mr. Alderman Rose seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Jones, amidst some interruption, suggested that if the East India Directors would refrain from spending £3000 or £4000 a year in feasting, they would soon obtain a goodly sum towards alleviating the distress now existing in India.

Mr. Justice Haliburton moved a resolution thanking the Lady Mayoress and the other ladies who had attended the meeting, and requesting them to use their best endeavours to aid the benevolent object. The outrageous conduct, he said, of the "red devils" in British North America was child's play compared with the outrages committed in India, and he hoped the punishment inflicted would be adequate to the offence.

Sir M. Montefiore seconded the resolution, which was also adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Captain Lynch, seconded by Colonel Tulloch, a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting; and, after a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

About £1000 was collected at the meeting.

A MAHOMETAN IN LONDON.—In the "Autobiography of Lut-fullah," recently published, the writer, speaking of London, observes:—"Palaces of nobles and Dukes are distinguished by their large porticos and superior construction. In one of them I saw two well-dressed men, with ashes sprinkled over their heads, and, thereby concluding that some death might have occurred in the house, I told Mr. Scott, who sat by me, that a mournful event might have been the cause of the dust on their heads; but the young man laughed at my beard and said it was the old custom still preserved by some of powdering their hair. Upon the whole one might imagine that this vast city, whose population is no less than twenty lakhs of inhabitants, contained the riches of the whole world."

TURNER COLLECTION AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE following three noble pictures are together in a small room, where they cannot be seen so advantageously as they deserve. They were painted in the years 1814 and 1815, in close imitative rivalry of Claude, and, upon a principle which is not absolutely correct in itself, namely, that various depths of distance are to be obtained simply by contrast and gradation of tone from almost black in the foreground to the faintest possible tint in the extreme distance. The deepening of the sides and corners of the foreground, however, when it is the painter's intention that the eye should penetrate into the picture, is only analogous to the impression made by near objects when they are removed far from the visual rays and the attention is fixed on the more distant. The colour compass of these pictures is even more limited than that of Claude in similar subjects, and quite negative compared with Turner's later works, but the forms of objects have an appearance of correct drawing and vraisemblance he seldom equalled. The first of these, and we think the most remarkable, is "Dido and Aeneas leaving Carthage on the Morning of the Chase" (491). The picture is well known from its engraving, but we cannot refrain from expressing astonishment at its wealth of invention, and admiration at its various and elegant composition, the quiet flow and tender colour of its water, and the delicate creamy impasto of the broken bridge.

"Apuleia in Search of Apuleius" (495) was painted as a companion to the celebrated Egremont Claude. The depth and lucidity of this picture are wonderful. The bridge shows Turner's excellence in the representation of accidental and time-worn surfaces, and the water is a delightful contrast in its limpidity. But when viewed too closely the heavy mass of foliage on the right divides the composition unpleasantly. The figures in the foreground, which give the title to the picture, were introduced partly in imitation of Claude, but, as Turner has so frequently done the same thing elsewhere, we must conclude, also, partly to please the fashionable dilettanti spirit of the time. A healthier tone of public taste will now condemn all this as so much lumber and so many excrescences. And in this instance the incident Turner has represented is not even historically or poetically correct, but the painter seems to have taken a liberty with the romance of Apuleius similar to that taken recently with a metrical romance by one of our best-known painters.

In "Crossing the Brook" (497) there is no far-fetched accessory, yet its popularity from Cousen's engraving proves its interest is not diminished. The chief merit of this picture consists, indeed, in that the greatest beauty, variety, and importance are given to a simple home-scene—merely two peasants, the course of a Devonian stream, a few inconspicuous hills, with an English sun and sky. Its elementary colours are scarcely more than brown and blue, with intermediate hues of brownish-green, greyish-green, and greyish-blue.

"The Field of Waterloo" (500), on the night of the 18th June, has been interpreted by engraving; and the masses of dead and dying, "where rider and horse, friend and foe, lie piled upon one another on the bloody field," would be else scarcely distinguishable, though lit by the flaring torches borne by the wretched women who are seeking brother or husband. We find nevertheless in the picture what is not otherwise discoverable—namely, that the larger group consists almost wholly of French cuirassiers in white and steel, whilst the smaller number in shade are our own soldiers. The painter intended, therefore, to represent one of those spots where our brave fellows formed in squares and received successive charges till lines and heaps of dead accumulated. On the right the Château of Hougomont is still burning; and in the distance Turner has given a grandeur of effect to the rocket-signals discharged to guide the pursuit of the routed army quite sufficient to have stood upon occasion for the "pillar of fire" which accompanied the ancient Israelites by night. "The Meme, Orange Merchantman, Going to Pieces on the Bar" (501), and "England—Richmond Hill, on the Prince Regent's Birthday" (502), both painted in 1819, are, we think, altogether inferior works, and quite unworthy Turner at this period.

The next two pictures are the first fruits of Turner's visit to Rome made this year, and prove in their colouring the effect of the sun of Italy upon the artist's mind. "Rome from the Vatican" (503) gives, under a serene blue sky, a magnificent panoramic view of the Piazza of St. Peter's, with a wing of the Vatican, the Borgo Rione, the Castle and Bridge of St. Angelo, and most of the modern districts of Rome, with the stretch of the Campagna right away to the snowy summits of the Apennines, all painted with the most felicitous truth of aerial perspective. For its linear perspective we cannot say so much. The points of sight and station appear to have been shifted quite arbitrarily in the representation of the great arch and the receding corridor of the Loggia—faults the more remarkable when we remember that Turner was at this time Professor of Perspective to the Royal Academy. A lackadaisical figure in the foreground is intended for Raphael contemplating his arabesques in the Loggia; the "Fornarina" turns her back to the spectator; and near them is an allegorical statue of Rome, and a platform on which are placed one or two old pictures—Raphael's "Madonna della Seggiola," a "pianta," or plan of the Vatican, and a Claude-like landscape composition!

"Rome: the Arch of Titus, and the Campo Vaccino, seen from the Colosseum" (504). This exquisite picture of the remains of the Roman Forum is even more rich in tone and delicate in aerial gradation than the last. Indeed, the sweetness and tenderness of its shaded passages—as, for instance, under the arches of the Basilica, on the right; and even the general shadow on the Appian way, in the opposite corner—are scarcely sufficiently forcible, with so clear a sky, to be locally correct.

The succeeding works are of Turner's middle period, which dates from about 1820 to 1845. An ever-increasing effort is now apparent to attain variety, brilliancy, and beauty of colour; and with it the forms of objects are gradually neglected, till ordinary impressions are quite contemned. Classical subjects are still common, but the painting becomes more and more original till it is altogether individual and unprecedented. Of the very meridian splendour of Turner's genius, there is no single picture among those last exhibited so magnificent and faultless as the "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." Still, the "Carthage—Dido directing the Equipment of the Fleet" (506), is a splendid work; and, though imitative of Claude's sunny harbours, very characteristic of Turner. The piles of rich architecture on the left are very effective, and not arranged so incongruously as usual. The gentle pulsations of the sea-swell are finely rendered, as each wave advances fan-shaped, softly laving the sides of its narrow channel. "The Loretto Necklace" (509) is remarkable for the lovely roseate light which turns the buildings cresting the hill into rubies and pearls.

"The Vision of Medea" (513) is an early example of those impatient, dashing effects aimed at by Turner when, elated with his victories over other painters, and forgetful of his early obligations to nature, he ultimately aspired, as it were, for other worlds to conquer, and to vanquish impossibilities. And yet we must acknowledge the witchery of the colour, and the fertility of invention, displayed in his most erratic flights. "Pilate Washing his Hands" (510), "Watteau Painting" (514), and "Lord Percy under Attainder" (515), are of this class; but, from the expectation of, at least, intelligibility which their titles raise, the first impression of them is quite ludicrous. From the charge of unreality the two following pictures, although unfinished, must be excepted—viz., "Petworth Park" (559)—a most gorgeous picture of sunset, fretted and mottled with gold, crimson, purple, and azure; indeed, so brilliant is it that we should suspect it to have been painted entirely with water-colour, and varnished. The other is "Chichester Canal" (560), with the placidity of its calm water reflecting the opalescent sky, the stillness of its stripe of distant grey-blue hills, and the purity of its peaceful sky.

"Caligula's Palace and Bridge, Bay of Baie" (512), is, as far as the first part of the title is concerned, simply a bold, but not altogether successful, composition, either in probability or colouring; yet the painting of the rays of light descending divergently from the sides of the central tower is masterly; and there are many detached passages of great beauty. The glade on the right, in which the goats stand in the glinting light, and the sweep of the lovely, sunny bay, seen through the trees, are quite exquisite. This fine work is engraved by E. Goodall. The portion of this picture we have just referred to is almost the last instance of what artists call "making out" except the perfectly natural "Van Tromp" (537), painted, we believe, the year after the last picture, in 1832, if not exhibited, as stated in the

catalogue, till 1844. The spectator who wishes thoroughly to enjoy the remaining pictures, and does not take a professional or technical interest in them, must look at them in very much the spirit with which he would listen to the improvised fantasias of a great musician, or to "songs without words." He must, as much as possible, forget his ordinary impressions if he wishes to prove the power of the indefinite upon the imagination. He must forget forms, and he will find the richest feast of colours. For this purpose the pictures must not be regarded too closely; and as he has, perhaps, yet to acquire the taste for these chromatic dainties, he must allow his eye to dwell upon them till that wonderful organ has power to assimilate and digest its food, when, not improbably, the appetite will grow by that it feeds upon. Many of the harmonies are, however, already lost—many a piece of bravura execution spoiled and indistinct, and many a roulade and lengthened cadence broken, and no longer correct in interval—through the reckless use made by Turner of his pigments in his eagerness to get instantaneous effects.

The large work, "Heidelberg Castle in the Olden Time" (518), is a direct illustration of our remarks. The château is fancifully restored, and the whole scene so arbitrarily treated that it can scarcely be regarded other than as an accumulation of cunningly harmonising and contrasting hues and gradations. "The Parting of Hero and Leander" (501) is more definite, though the light which flushes the pile of buildings on the left is even more impossible, seeing that the morning is only just breaking behind them over the opposite shore of the Hellespont, and the moon is obscured by a watery halo, not to mention the purely imaginary phantom forms rising from the lashing waves on the right, and scarce distinguishable from their spume and spray. The portentous sky, the wild toss of the breakers catching the silvery moonlight on their crests, and the long tremulous reflection on the surge as it spreads over the level sands, are, nevertheless, all as marvellously true as they are poetical.

Of the "Snowstorm—Steam-boat off a Harbour's Mouth Making Signals" (530) Mr. Ruskin relates an amusing anecdote to the effect that Turner resented the critics terming it a "mass of soapuds and whitewash," by wishing "they'd been in it." This and the remaining pictures have more and more of the peculiarities we have attempted to indicate—"The New Moon" (526), "Shade and Darkness—the Evening of the Deluge" (531), and "Light and Colour—Morning after the Deluge" (532)—mere artistic enigmas and *tours de force*, the last a vortex of prismatic colour. "The Opening of the Walhalla" (533) is a painted, dream-like reminiscence, wonderful chiefly for the transparent flow of the waters of the Danube. The tumble and froth of waves are finely realised in "Fishing-boats" (536). We are inclined, however, to except from all charge of exaggeration—though, at first sight, sufficiently startling—the magnificent, but unfinished, picture of the "Fire at Sea" (558). Never has the horror of such a scene—the weight and volume of the stormy seas breaking over the poor creatures crowding the raft, and the fury of the flames that have burnt the ship to the very edge of the waves, and shower the burning embers on them in their half-drowned helplessness—never, we repeat, has the horror of such a scene been realised with such masterly power.

The pictures we have last reviewed are rich with all the sunset colours of the painter's genius. There yet remain several, painted during the last five or six years of Turner's life, which mark the gradual extinction of that "bright particular star." Some of these works, as two or three of the views in Venice, have peculiar and undeniable beauties. Others, such as the series of the "Whalers," "Tapping the Furnace," &c., have been "fertile subjects for bad jokes," and their relative merit is still a matter of controversy. For our own part, we feel too deep a reverence for our greatest landscape painter, and too high an admiration of his patriotism, to provoke an ungracious discussion, by the examination of works executed with filming eye and faltering hand. The aim at the impossible—the realisation of the intensity of light itself which they show—is at once a noble proof of unceasing aspiration, and a touching evidence of dimmed and darkening vision.

In conclusion, let us not forget that Turner did his part, from first to last, with most heroic consistency; but ours remains to be done—viz., to provide a fitting receptacle for these priceless pictures, and the still more inestimable drawings which have yet to see the light.

FINE ARTS.

THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS. Engraved by ERIN CORR, Brussels. Rubens' celebrated painting, "The Descent from the Cross," the masterpiece of the Flemish school, has been recently deposited in its former place in the Cathedral of Antwerp, after having undergone a careful restoration. This has chiefly consisted in clearing the picture of the old varnish. It has, indeed, appeared again in all its original splendour; but we cannot refrain from observing that the position of the picture with regard to the light might be greatly improved.

It has ever been a subject of regret that this *chef-d'œuvre* of art has not had a special chapel erected to receive it. The connoisseurs and artists might then be enabled to admire this grandest conception of Rubens at all reasonable hours.

"The Descent" has been engraved by Nasterman, and by Claissens. The plates, however, of those works were long ago destroyed, and no good proof of them is now to be had. The picture has just been re-engraved by an artist named Erin Corr, who, though a native of Brussels, is the son of an Irish exile implicated in the unfortunate rebellion of 1798. Erin Corr is professor of engraving at the Academy of Antwerp. After about six years of unremitting toil and study over this last work of his, he has completed an engraving that has already occasioned a considerable sensation amongst the admirers of the fine arts. It is on the largest scale that can well be made on copper, and is a splendid work. Corr has already been celebrated for his engravings of Vandyke, Leonardo da Vinci, &c.

M. Erin Corr has two sisters, who have also greatly distinguished themselves in the arts. They have painted some exquisite pictures, which adorn many of the galleries of Brussels. One of these ladies is the wife of M. Geefs, the Belgian sculptor, whose works are to be found in the Cathedral of St. Gudule, the Cemetery of Laeken, and the public squares of Brussels.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE. Painted by MARGARET GILLIES, engraved by FRANCIS HOLL, F.R.S.

This beautiful composition formed one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1855. Miss Gillies was a pupil of the celebrated Henri Scheffer, and it is not too much to state that he has never produced a work of greater interest. It represents a mother and daughter, the former reflecting with pleasing melancholy on the past, and the latter with joyous expectation for the future. Mr. Holl has performed his portion of the task most successfully, and the work is in every respect highly creditable to the English school.

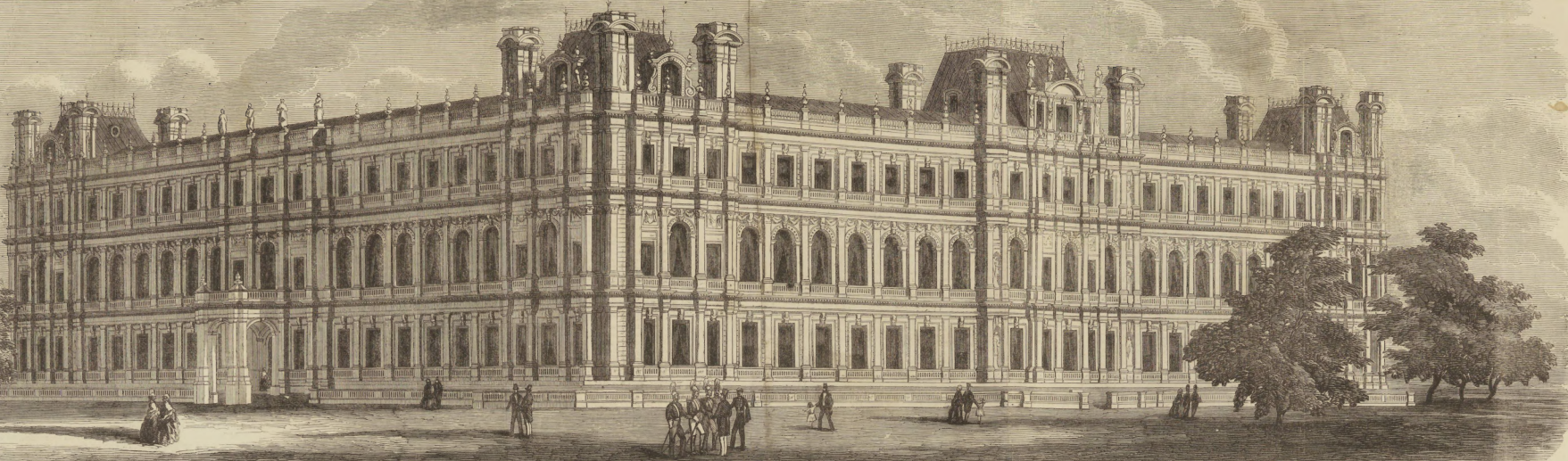
CAPE TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome silver vase has just been presented to P. E. Roubaix, Esq., J. P. of Cape Town, by a large number of the electors of the different field cornetries of the division of the Kaarl, in testimony of their gratitude for his standing as a candidate for a vacant seat for their division in the House of Assembly, in October last.

WEST LONDON UNION.—On the 21st instant the Lady Mayoress assembled the committee of ladies who had undertaken the duty of visiting the female wards of the West London Union Workhouse, at an inaugural meeting within the walls of the Mansion House. The committee was formally organised under the presidency of her Ladyship, and resolutions as to details were agreed to. Several of the district clergy were present and took an evident interest in the proceedings, which had already attracted the favourable notice of the Bishop of London.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—Last Sunday being "walking Sunday" a large crowd of pedestrians and persons on outside cars visited Donnybrook. Five or six tents were erected in a field in which some people commenced dancing after two o'clock. A large body of police was on duty to keep order. The people were most peaceable, and in the crowds present scarcely a drunken person was to be seen. The public-houses in the neighbourhood were closed at nine o'clock, and shortly afterwards Donnybrook became quite deserted.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "WALTON MUNCASTER."—This vessel was wrecked off Caldera, on the coast of Chili, on the 30th June. Nearly the whole of the crew and some of the passengers were lost. This ill-fated vessel left London for South America about six months ago. She had loaded a cargo at Canal, and was returning to Caldera, on her way to Liverpool, when she ran on a reef of rocks.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. (MESSRS. BANKS AND BARRY, ARCHITECTS.) PREMIUM £500.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

We resume our Engravings of the designs with the *Second Prize* (£500) for the *Foreign Department*, by Messrs. Banks and Barry, No. 34. Under this number are a street plan and a block plan for the offices generally. In the street plan the principal features are the retention of the site of the new Westminster Bridge; a bridge at the Horseferry; the widening of Hungerford Bridge, with a curved approach from a point east of Northumberland House; a crosscut near the end of this bridge, with streets radiating—one to the Strand, opposite Bedford-street, and one to Whitehall-place—an embankment passing under the bridge, and joined to Whitehall by a street opposite the Horse Guards; communications between Charing-cross and the Mall, and the Haymarket and Westminster, by a road west of the Parade; the enlargement of the Hospital, removal of the Sessions House, and of St. Margaret's Church; the retention of the present Board of Trade building, new buildings being erected at the back; and the arrangement of the Parade on a regular plan. In the block plan the ground west of Parliament-street is divided into four blocks, one of them being made to correspond with the present Board of Trade; and on the opposite side there is a street running in an oblique direction from "Downing-square" at the north end of Parliament-street, opening out a view of the clock tower of the House. The "square" would require the appropriation of part of the site of Richmond-terrace. A street called Richmond-street is shown in place of the "Mews." In this plan, the details of which we quote from our contemporary the *Builder*, we are much pleased with the proposed opening out of the clock tower,

and the retention of the Board of Trade buildings, the latter having already cost the country a large sum; and in the present building, the architect having displaced that of a contemporary, it would almost seem as if the architect had been in the hands of the Government, and partly occupied by the buildings of Spring Garden-terrace. The mode of proceeding, for want of a settled plan, is not only a waste of money, but illustration of art and its professors, and discreditable to our national taste. On this account the proposition for making the Banks-Barry buildings the nucleus or commencement of the system of Government Offices, mooted a few years since, was a more reasonable plan than waiting for the building of an entire palace. According to the Aristotelian belief the classicist Sir John Soane, must have seen the elegant adaptation of ancient art disappear to give place to the elaborations of a later date: slack how foolish in the chase of fame! But we are forgetting the designs with which Messrs. Banks and Barry propose to occupy their block plan—these being for the Foreign Department and War Office, the two offices being separated by a street crossing Charles-street, proposed to be called Clarendon-street. The Foreign Office has been designed in a self-contained block in the west portion of the space coloured yellow in the plan of site supplied to competitors, and would, therefore, have each of its four facades accessible from surrounding streets, or from the Park itself, and it is proposed to leave unoccupied that portion of the area bounded by the red line (in the plan of site) which would be between its northern side and the Parade, in order that the windows of the building looking towards the Park should have an uninterrupted view, and also in order to give increased space to the Parade itself. This building is proposed to form one side of the Military Parade, of which the Horse Guards would form the centre; while the opposite end of the Parade

should be occupied symmetrically by a block of buildings designed in harmony with the present one, and built on ground partly already in the hands of the Government, and partly occupied by the buildings of Spring Garden-terrace.

The style of Architecture which has been chosen is Decorative Italian, as being from the delicacy of its details and multiplication of its parts, at once the most appropriate for an edifice attached to a park, and the most suitable, from its numerous windows, for the varied purposes required of it internally; at the same time it is sufficiently palatial for a public building, though not inappropriate for the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, which is included within it. The fronted front consists of a ground floor with Ionic details; and a first and second floor Corinthian; the windows of the ground floor being square-headed, of the first floor arched, and of the second floor square-headed; each between pilasters of its order. This treatment is very successful. The building, in two portions at each end, and one in the centre, is raised to a third story. These roofs are high and erected, and the chimneys at the angles are ornamented. Above the cornice is a balustrade with vase, as is also the principal entrance. The pilasters, window-dressings, festoons, and other enrichments, have a remarkably fine effect.

The General Approach would be from the west side—the proposed Clarendon-street—from which the visitor would enter the large entrance quadrangle through an architectural screen of columns and arches enclosed by rich iron gates, and would find the public entrance to the offices occupying the centre of the facade on the left of this quadrangle, and the entrance to the official residence of the Foreign Secretary similarly placed in the facade on the right hand.

The Official Portion of the Building would therefore occupy the southern portion of the edifice abutting on a new street proposed to be named Charles-street now is. Every detail of the instructions in the disposition of the various rooms has been minutely adhered to, both as to superficial area of the rooms themselves as well as to their relative position, where this has been specially alluded to. Attention has been paid to the thorough lighting of every room and passage by means of inner courts. The grand staircase opens of course from the inner hall, and staircases of communication have been provided not only where specified, but elsewhere where convenience seemed to require them.

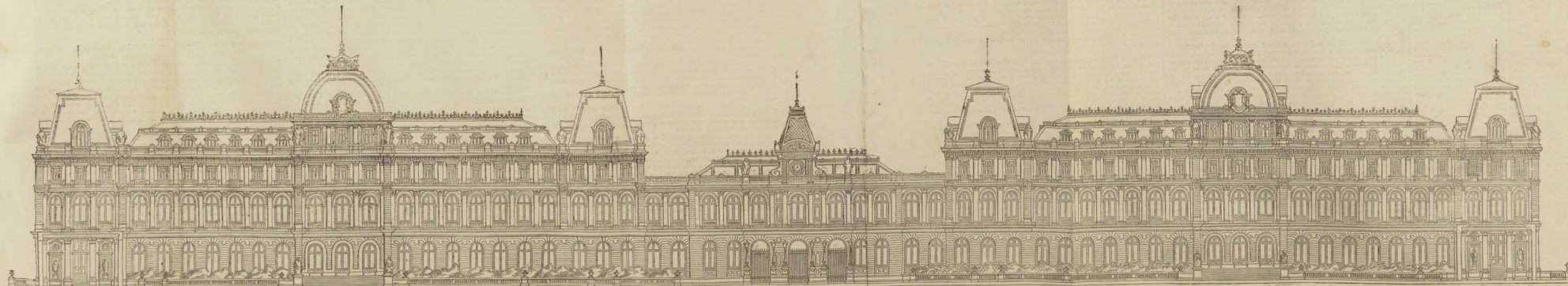
The Official Residence of the Foreign Secretary is proposed to occupy the northern side of the building, since by this means all the windows, whether of the private apartments or of the state suite, would look towards St. James's Park. There are two entrances proposed—the one for before each from the quadrangle, the other from the parade side. These are so planned as to give access to the same entrance-hall; and it is suggested that, on occasions of state receptions, the one might be used for visitors arriving, and the other for those departing, and thus any confusion be avoided. The rooms in daily use for the Foreign Secretary's residence are placed in the south-east angle, and will be found spacious in themselves, and compactly arranged with reference to each other, and to the living accommodation in the basement floor below them, and bed-room floor above. The state suite, which would be on the first floor of the building, occupies the entire length of the northern facade, as well as the space over these private apartments. It will be seen that from the door of the first reception-room there would be an uninterrupted promenade through these rooms of above 380 feet, while

the total superficial floor space they provide, inclusive of the staircase, saloon, and passages in connection with them, is 14,000 feet, or nearly ten feet superficial for each of the 1500 visitors alluded to in the "instructions." The state dining-room and rooms available for supper and tea rooms, are placed on the ground floor, in immediate connection with the grand staircase, and consequently with the above suite of state apartments.

The materials of which the new building is proposed to be constructed would be as follows—The whole of the external facades and inclosing balustrades to be in stone, of durable quality and warm colour. Concrete to be used throughout the whole area of the foundations below the basement floor. All internal walls and partitions, and also the facing of the masonry, to be in hard stock bricks. The whole of the floors to be fireproof, on the principle known as "Fox and Barrett's," formed of wrought iron joists with concrete filled between them, the hoisted doors being laid over this in the usual way. The framing of the roof to be also in wrought and cast iron, covered with slate shingles, so that no part of the shell of the building shall be combustible; and even in the internal fireproof material to be used as far as practicable. The finishings throughout the offices to be perfectly plain and simple, and of the ordinary materials; but in the grand staircase and suite of state apartments of the official residence, the plentiful use of British marble, gilding, and artistic decoration, would be introduced. Fireplaces are provided in every room, under the basement ample space for apparatus for heating, so far as may be desired, the halls, staircases, passages, &c., by hot air or water.

Next is the *Second Prize* (£200) for the War Office, designed by M.

B. D'Hazeville, of Paris, the number in the competition being 75. This design is in the style of French Renaissance, and in general effect resembles the Tuilleries. In the plan the end elevation east is for the War Office, and the west the Foreign Office; in each there is an oblong court in the centre, with well-planned staircases. The end elevations consist of three stories on an elevated basement, the latter rusticated horizontally, the ground story having arch-headed windows, with arched, impost, and plain circular panels in the quadrangle; the story over similar windows with an order of three-quarter Corinthian columns; and the upper story, short Corinthian pilasters, windows with architraves and cornices, and a general entablature cornice to the building, which is finished by a mansard-roof with dormers. The mouldings on the roof are especially well calculated for effect. There is the usual arrangement in pavilions, and the centre pavilion has an extra story, with pilasters and paneling, and a dome or similar feature, and a fully curved roof with bold enrichments at the angles and the summit, where there is an elaborate piece of decoration, forming the base for the flagstaff. The pavilions at the angles have transept roofs. The angle pilasters or piers are rusticated, and have capitals of novel and beautiful design, and they support either statues or vases. The doorways are not made prominent, but are marked by the wide flight of steps. In the flanks the central feature is different, and quite subordinate. In the general group the two offices appear to correspond in all points, but they are united by a two-storied building with gateway, a central pavilion, and high truncated roof. The interior decoration, in the style of Louis XVI., are studied, and, like all the ornamental parts, are drawn with a skilful touch. We quote these descriptive details from the *Builder*.



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (M. B. D'HAZEVILLE, ARCHITECT.) PREMIUM £200.

THE IONIAN ISLANDERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

August 22, 1857.

HAVING formed rather a high opinion of the character of the Ionian people from my experience of them in their own country, as far back as 1829, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed the contempt with which is treated any opposition of the representatives of the people to the Government of those islands by the press of this country, and yet, by the vote required of £10,300 for the fortifications of Corfu, it would show that we ourselves are an interested party in the correct administration of the finances of the Ionian Government. In regard to the Ionian Islands, I implicitly believe, had there been adopted a stricter attention to the administration of justice, and to the expenditure of the revenue of those islands, that they (the islands), in their prosperity arising therefrom, would have offered such an example of the advantages of good government to the continent of Greece that the inhabitants of that continent would have sought annexation with the Ionian Islands, instead of the islands, made restless under a maladministration of their affairs, wishing for annexation with the continent of Greece.

I do not stand alone in this opinion; many private individuals agree with me; and, moreover, two public functionaries did ex-Secretaries of the Colonies—the one Lord Normanby, the other Lord John Russell. Lord Normanby remained in the Colonial Office unfortunately too short a time to carry out his good intentions towards the Ionians. His successor (Lord John Russell), however, took up the question with the warmth of a man fully appreciating the advantages of good government, whether to the Ionians or to any and every other people. This he (Lord John) set forth in a masterly letter to Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the islands. This letter was withdrawn, his Lordship having permitted himself to be talked over by the Lord High Commissioner, pretty much in the same way as he (Lord John) permitted himself to be talked over at Vienna into conduct which was so opposite to his own opinion and instructions that he himself could not precisely comprehend what he had done: hence his silence on the subject when first he returned to England.

To return to the Ionians. Lord John Russell's abandonment of his own instructions for the government of the Ionian Islands continued the evil of that mixed system of government which our own colonies found so intolerable; but they, in opposition to the Colonial Office, by their own strength, have been able to throw it off.

Reason and experience demonstrate that the franchise granted to the Ionians can produce no beneficial results for the people so long as they are mixed up with the absurd and oppressive institutions of their original charter granted in the year 1817, agreeable to stipulations made in the Treaty of Paris, "to prepare the inhabitants for self-government." The members of the Ionian Legislative Assembly have been blamed for indiscreet warmth and haste; but I think the British public would consider this an excuse for haste, which is, that the meeting of the Legislative Assembly takes place once in two years, and then for only three months. In mentioning this I may also notice in what manner Sir H. Ward treated the Assembly. Sir H. Ward, very properly, submitted to the Assembly his budget. The Assembly receives and enters into consideration of it, but, disapproving of a part of it, were about to alter it. Upon which the Lord High Commissioner, Sir H. Ward, simply takes his budget from before them, waits for their prorogation or dissolution, and then, with his Senate, passes his own budget. Many people may not consider such an act significant of wrong; but such an arbitrary proceeding as regards the Ionian budget should make the representatives of the people in the British House of Commons stop ere they vote money out of the revenue of the country for the expenses of Corfu which they have been very lately called upon to do for the fortifications of that island. To strengthen further the ground for a Royal commission of inquiry, I will call attention once more to what Lord Seaton himself said in his address on meeting his first Parliament. His Lordship first pointed out the excess of expenditure over revenue, as left him by his predecessor, and then followed it up with these remarkable words, "Annunzio solamente i fatti astenendomi di ogni ragionamento ulteriore." The above extract I printed in a pamphlet the year that it was uttered by Lord Seaton. Since then the present Lord High Commissioner, on succeeding to Sir H. Ward, made use of a similar sentence in his address to his first Parliament. The British House of Commons has then the complaints of two Lord High Commissioners on the mismanagement of the revenue of the Ionian Islands. In those complaints lie the real grievances of the Ionians; and, since they have no power in themselves to obtain redress, it becomes the duty of the House of Commons to oblige an inquiry into the cause of this excessive expenditure before they vote out of the public revenue of Great Britain any sum of money for those islands.

Your obedient servant,

HONESTUS.

GOVERNMENT ARTISAN EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.—The following is an extract from a letter forwarded by the emigration commissioners to the Rev. Henry Brown, Rector of Woolwich, from A. C. Buchanan, Esq., chief immigration agent at Quebec, and having reference to the discharged Government artisans who were sent out by the committee appointed at a public meeting held at Woolwich in April last:—"Quebec, July 31, 1857.—The *Envelope* and *Middleton* arrived here on the 18th inst., and landed their passengers in good health. I paid each adult 10s. agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 26th ult. They left by train on the same afternoon, and I furnished them with written recommendations to influential persons at Belleville, Trenton, Colborne, Otanber, and Frankfurt, where they would be certain of procuring employment, as the demand for labour in that section of the province is much better than about Toronto or further west. There is also a great demand for labourers and domestic servants in the Ottawa district, and all who go there will find immediate employment. I furnished a number of the emigrants from Woolwich with letters of recommendation to Mr. Clemow, the Government agent there; but I find from his report that only twelve reached his district, the others having obtained employment on the route. The demand for mechanics, agricultural labourers, and domestic servants throughout Western Canada continues to be very good."

FETE AT BOULOGNE.—The *Boulogne Gazette* gives a programme of the religious ceremonial and procession which are to celebrate the completion of the dome of the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Sunday (to-morrow). At 10 a.m. there will be pontifical high mass in the cathedral, in presence of upwards of fifteen archbishops and bishops of the Gallican Church, headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and two other cardinals. At 2 p.m. the procession will leave the cathedral and proceed by the principal streets of the town to the sea-shore, whence it will return to the cathedral by another route. The statue of the Virgin, nine feet in height, which is to be placed on the dome, will then be uncovered, and a discourse delivered by Cardinal de Villecourt. The Cathedral of Boulogne has been in progress for thirty years, and has proceeded with great rapidity, when it is considered that the work has been entirely executed by voluntary contributions, and under the direction of a private individual (l'Abbé Haffreingue), without Government aid of any sort, beyond the liberal private contribution of the Emperor. A magnificent grand altar, in mosaic, the gift of Prince Torlonia, is now being constructed at Rome for the Cathedral of Boulogne. To-day the Archbishop of Paris is to lay the first stone of a new church, which is to be erected in the manufacturing quarter of Boulogne, where, as yet, the rapidly increasing population has been deprived of church accommodation.

A WATERSPOUT BELOW QUEBEC.—The Rev. L. Prulx, priest of St. Elcazor, county of Beauce, gives a very graphic description of a waterspout which devastated his parish:—"A large and dark cloud was overhanging the place on Sunday forenoon, 18th July, when a noise as that of the sea in a storm gave warning of the approach of something unusual. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall towards the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end turned downwards. It revolved rapidly, hissing like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake. When the small end reached the ground it lifted and carried away in its revolving impetus whatever it came in contact with. Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses, were whirled in the air, and thrown at a distance with a fearful report. Several houses were thus razed to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the waterspout, and, after being raised high in the air, were let gradually down. They escaped uninjured, and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height, and thrown across some fields into the woods—being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, have been uprooted, and removed a distance of five acres."

SAVINGS-BANKS.—On the 20th of November, 1856, there were 1,341,054 depositors in savings-banks; of whom 1,317,444 were individual ones, to the amount of £34,934,854. The amount of principal money received from, and interest paid, and credited to, the trustees of savings-banks and friendly societies, including the interest due on the 20th of November, was £74,801,612, and the amount of principal and interest paid to the trustees £37,729,691. The amount due to the trustees by the commissioners on the said 20th of November was £37,071,921, and the value of the securities held by the commissioners was £32,750,634.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

MANY morning negligés of white piqué have been prepared for the country. They are, for the most part, made open in front of the skirt, and edged all round with a narrow bordering of needlework. Printed jaconet, likewise, is a favourite material for morning dresses. Like those of piqué just mentioned, they are usually made open in front, and worn over a jupon ornamented with a tablier of needlework. Nankin, trimmed with rows of white cotton braid and fringe, is also very fashionable for ladies' morning dresses, jackets, and basquines.

Grey camelite is a favourite material for dresses suited to a plain style of out-door costume, especially for the country. A dress of camelite made with a double skirt, and trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet, or with blue or green braid, has an effect at once simple and elegant.

For a more *recherché* style of walking costume silk dresses are most appropriate. They are worn either with flounces or double skirts; for the latter a variety of beautiful passementerie trimmings have been introduced, but ruffles, fringe, rows of velvet, or fancy ribbon, still continue fashionable. Unfurnished dresses with single skirts have pyramidal side trimmings, composed of various materials—as velvet, passementerie, fringe, or braid.

A great variety of beautiful silks, satins, and poplins, in clan tartan and fancy plaid patterns, are preparing for the coming season. Tartan will be fashionable, as it always is, during the sojourn of the Court at Balmoral, when her Majesty takes pleasure in gratifying her Highland subjects by frequently wearing a dress of the Royal Stuart tartan, either of silk, satin, or poplin. The latter will doubtless be a highly fashionable material for autumnal dresses. Large orders have already been transmitted to the manufacturers of Irish poplins for a variety of beautiful specimens destined to be included in the trousseau of the Princess Royal. One dress of unique taste will consist of poplin of a brilliant hue of emerald green, brocaded with shamrocks in gold.

The large round hats, which in town are exclusively confined to young ladies' costume, are more generally adopted in the country, where ladies who would shrink from them in town are encouraged to venture on them. Like the Spanish sombrero, the broad-brimmed hats effectually shield the face from the scorching rays of the sun, and thus, consequently, obviate to some extent the necessity of carrying a parasol. Several varieties of round hats are now worn. The most becoming is the large sombrero shape above alluded to, which is usually made of leghorn or broad straw plait. A hat of this form may be simply trimmed with a plain band of ribbon passed round the crown, and fastened on one side in a bow with long flowing ends. Or the crown may be encircled by a puffing, or a ruche of ribbon, and a bouquet of flowers may be fixed with the bow at one side. The strings should be fastened under the brim by large rosettes of ribbon, with which flowers may also be intermixed, according as the taste of the wearer may dictate. Another style of hat also very fashionable is that slightly turned up at each side, and inclining downward before and behind. This hat is usually made of white or coloured straw. The band of ribbon which passes round the crown, may be either plain or puffed, and is fastened in a bow and long ends behind. Round the edge of the hat is a fall of black blonde or lace, forming a *coilette*, which shades the upper part of the face, and on one side there should be a waving ostrich feather.

With regard to bonnets little or no change is discernible in shape, though they are decidedly worn a little more forward on the head. The bonnet or curtain at the back, being exceedingly deep and very much trimmed, gives to the bonnet the appearance of being placed backward, without the discomfort of leaving the upper part of the head entirely uncovered. Bonnets for a superior style of out-door dress are made of paille de riz, or of tulle or crape bouilloné, with some mixture of silk. They are profusely trimmed with flowers. Cornflowers mixed with wheatears and poppies of various colours are now much employed in trimming bonnets. The other favourite flowers for ornamenting bonnets or caps, or for evening head-dresses, are white jasmine, heliotrope, China roses, daisies, and geraniums of various hues, and all kinds of wild flowers mingled with wheatears.

In enumerating the favourite colours of the season, the first place must be assigned to that peculiarly beautiful tint which the French denominate *couleur mauve*. It is the mixed and blended hue of the mallow. The *couleur mauve* is at present quite the rage in Paris, where it is an especial favourite of the Empress Eugénie. Next in fashionable favour may be mentioned the *bouton d'or* (a bright rich gold tint), and various hues of green and violet.

Among the most elegant novelties in jewellery we may notice the "Forget-me-not" bracelet. The band which encircles the arm is formed of a broad plait of fair hair. It is fastened by an oval snap, in which is a setting representing an exquisite bouquet of forget-me-not, formed of pearls and turquoise. An end of the plait, which hangs down loosely on one side of the snap, is finished by *pendiles* of pearl and turquoise. A bracelet in the same style is formed of enamel and diamonds. The band is of black enamel, edged by a narrow rim of gold. On the enamel band there is a wreath of forget-me-not, set in diamonds and pearls. The Egyptian bracelet is another novelty. The band consists of a broad plait of hair, covered with hieroglyphics in gold, and encircled set in diamonds and pearls.

A splendid Court dress has just been dispatched from Paris to Rio de Janeiro, destined for her Majesty the Empress of Brazil. The commission was transmitted to one of the principal milliners of Paris, by whom it has been executed with admirable taste. The dress consists of an open robe and a jupe, both of rich white moiré antique. The open robe, which has a train, is edged all round with a deep border of flowers, embroidered in sewing-silk, and in natural colours. Nothing can surpass the taste displayed in the arrangement of the flowers and foliage, and the harmonious blending of the colours. At the extreme edge of the robe a border of pearls and white chenille forms an appropriate margin to the superb embroidery. The corsage is low, pointed at the waist, and has a berthe ornamented with embroidered flowers and edged with pearls and chenille. Round the berthe there is a fall of splendid Alençon lace. The same lace is employed in trimming the sleeves, and is disposed in horizontal rows up the front of the jupe, forming a tablier under the open sides of the embroidered robe. This exquisite dress bears the stamp of Imperial dignity and grace.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Robe of plain green silk; the skirt plain, without any trimming. The corsage is high to the throat, and the sleeves are finished with two deep frills, trimmed with fringe. A shawl mantelet of black lace, edged with a broad fall of black lace. Bonnet of paille de riz, trimmed with pink ribbon and black blonde. On the right side of the bonnet there is a small plume of feathers in blended shades of pink. Under trimming a ruche of tulle, with pink flowers and black blonde.

Fig. 2. Demi-Toilette and Dinner Dress suitable for the Country.—Robe of grenadine of a beautiful flowered pattern on a white ground. It has a double skirt, and without trimming of any kind. The corsage is high and full; the fulness being drawn to a point in front of the waist. The sleeves are formed of two small puffs and two frills. A small lace collar fastened in front of the throat by a bow of pink ribbon. Under sleeves formed of three small puffs of Brussels net. Gloves of pale yellow kid. The hair is disposed in rouleaux at each side of the face, and fastened at the back of the head by bows and ends of pink ribbon and black velvet.

THE EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION held its third fête at the Crystal Palace on Monday. The out-door sports consisted of old English pastimes and Scottish games: among the latter the tossing the caber, throwing the hammer, and putting the stone, excited great interest; much amusement was also afforded by the foot and hurdle races. Prominent among the athletic sports were the broadsword, singletick, and bayonet exercises. The amusements on the ground were enlivened by the music of the whole of the pipers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, headed by Pipe-Major Macpherson, and of the band of the Royal Military Asylum, conducted by Mr. Porteous. There was an extra display of the upper fountains. Several Highland reels were danced with great spirit, and formed a lively termination to the day's diversions—the pipers playing as a finale "God Save the Queen." The fête (the concluding one for the season) was highly successful.

BURNS'S MONUMENT DEMONSTRATION.—On Thursday week a public meeting was held in Ayr, in compliance with a requisition addressed to the Provost, by the magistrates, merchants, and other influential parties, for the purpose of protesting against the erection of a church in the vicinity of Burns's monument. The Provost, being called to the chair, condemned the proposed erection as derogatory to the memory of the poet, and as tending in a most serious manner to injure the view of the monument from the rising ground above Alloway Kirk. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Robert Chambers, who said he had no hesitation in denouncing the attempt being made to desecrate the scene hallowed to the memory of the immortal ploughman.

BE THANKFUL AND GO ON.

Be thankful and go on thy way;
Thy life is at its dawn;
Whate'er befall thee, trust and pray;
Be thankful and go on.
Where'er ye be,
On land or sea,
By will or calling drawn,
Through all the strife
That clings to life,
Be thankful and go on.

If pride derides thee, onward go;
If malice seeks to tire,
Care not to make a wretch thy foe
Who is beneath thine ire.
Rouse up thy will,
And mount the hill—
Thou'lt reach a level lawn;
Who mocks thy toil
True faith will foil;
Be thankful and go on.

If some have played upon thy heart,
And done thee bitter wrong,
Go on and nobly act thy part—
We suffer to grow strong.
A heart sincere
Thine own shall cheer,

On wealth let weakness fawn,
To by-gones blind,
Ne'er look behind;
Be thankful and go on.

Be thankful for the star that led
The shepherds on their way
To where, upon his lowly bed,
The infant Saviour lay.
That guiding light
That then burnt bright
Has never been withdrawn;
It guideth still;
Then do His will;
Be thankful and go on.

Go on until He bids thee rest;
His mercy is thy stay;
And think, when by affliction
pressed,
Upon a brighter day.
Thou' darkness loom
Around the tomb,
Deem not that Hope is gone;
Thy home on high
Perchance is nigh—
Be thankful and pass on.
G. DOUGLAS THOMPSON.

THE PARTRIDGE COVEY.

THE prospects of this "Norfolk-nurtured sport" are of the most cheering description everywhere. "Cheepers" are few and far between; and the stubble, except, perhaps, in the most northern counties, will be all cleared for action by the First. Hence the jaded M.P.s are likely to have some sterling compensation for the grouse joys they have lost; and, in fact, those few who have been anxious to apply to Parliament, in order to postpone the commencement of partridge-shooting till the 12th of September, have felt their case quite crumble in their hands. The supply of birds is most abundant, and it was only last Monday that we set up a covey of twenty-seven. This number is so unprecedented that we almost fancy that two families must have entered into a league and covenant for the season, which has been so fine that almost everywhere the coveys average fourteen or fifteen. In an ordinary season the hen seldom sits on more than thirteen eggs, and hatches perhaps ten. Towards the close of their incubation they keep to their nests, with remarkable tenacity, in the face of obstacles which would quite daunt other birds who have none of their proverbial timidity. Late in the June of the present year we found one sitting in the middle of a hayfield, within a yard of a public footpath. The mower, in consequence of the unevenness of the ground, had cut away the grass on each side of her, and just missed her. She was at the time within three days of hatching, and resolutely refused to leave, not only suffering passers-by to stroke her on the nest, but to make a little canopy of ash boughs over her to keep off the sun. Few birds, in fact, are more domestic; and we lately saw two which had been hatched under a hen, living on with the fowls for months, and regularly going with them into the hen-house at night, where they crouched on the ground in a corner. Keepers, therefore, generally prefer not to have them hatched in a henhouse, but place the eggs they may have found under a hen in a small outlying plantation, with bells hung on wires all round her to keep off the foxes, and then leave the brood at a proper age to shift for themselves. As a general rule a covey "jugs" at night in the field where they were hatched with as much regularity as a cub-fox runs the line which he has been accustomed to take for food, or a fox, when undisturbed, comes out of a rabbit-warren by the same route that he entered it. But for this fatal habit of "centralisation" poachers would have much smaller profits than they unluckily have at present. The latter, two seasons since, turned the tables on some Yorkshire keepers, who had been too sharp for them, by becoming amateur watchers in their turn; and when they saw their foes net some coveys at night, merely for the purpose of carrying them from the outskirts into the interior of their employer's estate, to be ready for the 1st, they laid an information before the magistrates forthwith—a piece of sharp practice almost unrivalled in game-preserving annals. The red-legged French partridges are fast becoming extinct with us; as it was found that they not only beat all the English partridges off the ground, but that their habit of running totally ruined the best-trained dogs.

Every sportsman seems to have his own notion about dogs. Some love a strong dash of the Newfoundland for their setters; while others have delighted in a breed from fine Russian setters crossed with an English setter dog. The peculiarity of the Russians is that they are perhaps closer rangers than the English, quartering their ground steadily, heads and sterns up, and possessing perfection of nose in extreme heat, wet, or cold. Among the pointers it has become more common of late years to have a slight dash of the foxhound, but many sportsmen dislike them in consequence of the great difficulty of breaking them. They are very prone, without the greatest care on the part of the breaker, to run hares by nose; and, moreover, they often get too great a size, and disturb birds by their strong and heavy style of ranging and feathering. They are, however, very stanch, and no day is too long for them, and in many instances they carry their game with as much cleverness as a retriever. The Spanish pointer has gone out of fashion, along with the Portuguese and the French, and all three were very wont to run hare. True Irish setters are still very valuable, and their breeders are very jealous of preserving the black nose and black roof of their mouths; but they are rather more headstrong than their English compeers. Liver-and-white still continues the predominant colour both with pointers and setters, and the tradition in favour of the black pointer's exquisite nose has passed away; though among greyhounds, of late years, the "negroes" may be said to have been the most lucky in public.

Among great partridge shots, the late Sir Robert Peel and Sir Richard Sutton were especially famed. One of the greatest matches of the kind ever shot was one between Captain Ross and the late General Anson, for 500 guineas a side, in Cambridgeshire, over land where tons of game are shot each year. It ended in a tie, and the General refused Mr. Osbaldeston's offer to shoot with him for the same sum. The most recent affair of the kind was between the latter gentleman and Mr. Crauford, and came off over Lord Scarborough's preserves at Rufford.

LONDON TOLL-GATES.—A Pimlico Correspondent asks:—"How long are we Londoners to have the rude annoying system of toll-gates? Barbarous has it been truly called, antiquated it is surely is. Even our old-fashioned Welsh neighbours have protested seriously against them. Dublin has no provoking gates, Liverpool has none. It seems we are actually threatened with an addition to the present number, and foot tolls too, to be placed, where? upon a bridge Government built, leading from Chelsea and Pimlico, and districts embracing a population of 200,000, to a district of open space, Battersea Park."

CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE AND THE METROPOLITAN MEMBERS.—The *West Middlesex Advertiser* complains of remissness on the part of the metropolitan M.P.s. It states—"We think our locality rather neglected by our metropolitan representatives in Parliament. When the deputation from this locality went to Lord Palmerston, relating to the vexatious toll on the Pimlico-bridge, not one metropolitan M.P. accompanied it. Let the electors mark this neglect, and remember it. We ought not to be obliged to go to M.P.s not connected with our locality on business of local interest only; and to those gentlemen who on this occasion acted for us, Mr. Ingram and Mr. Wingfield, we think the public thanks are highly due."

A BISHOP'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Stapleton Court, the residence of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, is, with its contents, to fall under the auctioneer's hammer early in October. The mansion, which was recently constructed at very considerable cost, is enticingly described as "beautifully placed on the summit of a hill, in the midst of lawns and pleasure grounds, surrounded by an ornamental and nicely-timbered park of nearly sixty acres, and bounded on the south by the river Frome."

A PROPHECY ON THE PENNY POSTAGE.—In the "Journal of T. Raikes, Esq.," appears the following prophecy, recorded in 1839:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his Budget, has proposed that the postage on all single letters should be reduced to one penny. This will increase the number of idle scribbles; be of little benefit to the lower classes, who seldom have occasion to write; and is likely only to advantage the commercial houses and bankers, who can well afford to pay the postage."

PLATE GLASS AND MUNICIPAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. 53, Lime-street, E.C., first established 1852. Plate Glass of every description insured; upwards of 20,500 proposals have been received. Active Agents required in town and country. E. DRESSER ROGERS, Managing Director.

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Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. £4 14 6
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Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped .. 13 13 0
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FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—(SEE PAGE 230.)

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANNE AT CARLECOTES, PENISTONE.

THIS church, with parsonage-house and parochial schools, has just been erected by the munificence of John Chapman, Esq., late High Sheriff of Cheshire, upon his estate at Carlecotes, in the West Riding of York, the population of which is situated five miles from the church of their parish at Penistone, and who have ever suffered under the disadvantage of being deprived of the means of grace. The first stone of the church was laid on the 19th September last; the architect and builder Mr. George Shaw, of Saddleworth, who has here succeeded in producing a mediæval gem. It is a small Gothic stone structure, capable of accommodating about 200 sitters. All the windows are of stained glass. The west window is highly decorated, the subjects being St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, and the Virgin with the Infant Saviour. The chancel window contains three subjects: the middle is the Crucifixion; one side compartment of the window represents Jesus blessing little children; and the other Jesus blessing his disciples, and bidding them preach the Gospel to all nations. This is in memory of Miss Betty Sidebottom, who was the aunt of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. There are two small Decorated windows on each side of the communion-table, in which are the full-length effigies of the Evangelists. The chancel is occupied by eight stalls.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANNE, CARLECOTES, PENISTONE.

which are intended for the family of the munificent founder. The pulpit, the reading-desk, and the font, are in the highest style of decorative art. The communion cloth, covers, and other drapery of the church, cushions, &c., have been furnished by Mr. Gilbert French, of Bolton, whose exquisite taste in these things is well known. Although Mr. Chapman has few tenants or dependents at Carlecotes, yet he is at the sole expense of the church, the parsonage-house, and schools, and also the endowment, except portions of church furniture, which have been contributed by his children out of the savings of their pocket money.

The first incumbent is the Rev. Edward Downes Jackson, M.A., son and late Curate of the venerable Vicar of Over; and the incumbent, his father, and his youngest brother, the Rev. Nathan Jackson, M.A., also of Over, conducted the services of the day of opening the church. The two services were crowded, not by strangers attracted by the novelty of a church being founded in such a hilly but romantic district, but by the families of those who live within the sound of its bell. If the occasion was gratifying to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, it was no less so to the venerable Vicar of Over, who has for forty years been known as a sedulous and painstaking parish priest. He has four sons in priest's orders, all noted for their piety, and zeal in the service of the Church. For several months the incumbent had Sunday schools opened, and conducted the Sabbath services in a licensed room, and his ministrations have been so far rewarded with signal success.



"THE PARTRIDGE COVEY."—DRAWN BY WOLF.—(SEE PAGE 230.)